TOLEDO BLADE

WEEKLY

NEWS, LITERATURE, POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, SCIENCE, AND THE ARTS

VOL. XXXVIII. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1871 NO. 48

Poetry.

For the Toledo Blade.

BY THE RIVER.

BY EARLE INGLE.

By Pennsylvania's winding stream
Idly watching the waters flowing,
Or uncouth shadows longer growing,
Or listening to the fish-hawk's scream,
I sat, and the river told me its story.

"O, would I were back among the mountains,
Where my short but happy youth was spent,
Where the birch and the willow over me bent
And I heard the music of pla-shing fountains
Seeking me through the wildwoods glory.

"O, I'm weary; my life is sad, so sad;
Bound with chains is my free born tide,
Chafed and thwarted on every side
What wonder if sometimes, wild and mad
I burst my bonds and exult in freedom."

And I said, like thee, O, murmuring river,
Sometimes I long for my youth again,
When, free from sorrow or sinful stain,
I thought to be so for ever and ever,
But lost, lost is that dream of Eden.

Selected Story.

Getting Into Society.

BY MISS AMANDA M. HALE.

Mr. and Mrs. Murray Greene were quite distinguished people in their native town. Mr. Greene was one of the two merchants who divided the custom of that not very stirring village, and in a long series of years, he had dispensed tea, and molasses, and other luxuries in so honest and reputable a manner, as to have earned the respect of his fellow-townsmen, and a very snug little fortune for himself.

Mrs. Greene was the mistress of a large, square, white house which contained the usual complement of apartments, including a parlor with a Brussels carpet, and plenty of light, shiny, new mahogany furniture, all shut up from sun and air by curtains and blinds, which were only opened in May, for the spring cleaning, and so, of course, fulfilling the design for which parlors came into being.

Moreover, Mrs. Greene was the possessor of a wardrobe which caused no little envy among her humbler friends, and was besides a plump rosy little woman, not quite up to the forties, and pretty enough to become her stylish dresses. And yet Mrs. Greene was not contented.

"What more can Clarinda want?" said her eldest sister, Mrs. Staples. "A house full of everything under the sun, and a hired girl to do the work?"

But in spite of all this, Mrs. Greene did sometimes feel as though her riches were only a mockery. She used to look over at Squire Conway's,—who, as if to tantalize her, had built a fine house exactly opposite her own, and sometimes shed tears of real vexation when Mrs. Conway drove out with any of her summer visitors from town. To besure, the lawyer's lady called upon her, and whenever they had a great party, invited her, of course. But Mrs. Greene was never asked to any of those charming little impromptu lawn teas, which Mrs. Conway prepared for a select few, never asked to play croquet or made known to the summer visitors. And so Mrs. Greene could not help seeing that between the Conways and herself there was, in spite of her gorgeous carpet and handsome furniture, a great gulf set.

Mrs. Greene mused over these things with daily increasing annoyance, and fast growing discontent. All her pretty things were, as she phrased it, so many "aggravations." What was the use of having things if people looked down upon you? What was the good of pretty dresses if you never went anywhere to wear them? And then in her prolonged surveys of Mrs. Conway and her friends, she had not failed to discover that their attire, though not half so resplendant as her own, had a certain grace and style about it to which her's could not pretend.

Through these hints Mrs. Greene had come to be aware of the world above her, possibly above Mrs. Conway, too, and she was seized with a restless desire to penetrate its mysteries.

"Didn't you say old 'Squire Conway died poor?" she said one day to her husband, as that worthy gentleman was discussing his tough beefsteak.

"Well, rather," returned Mr. Green; "he never was much of a hand to scrape money together, and I reckon I could have bought him out twice over."

"And the young squire wasn't much of a scholar" continued the lady. "Tried for college and couldn't get in, and then was ashamed to come back to Queertown, and went to Europe. And then came home and made money in speculations. How was it, Murray?" said his wife, with heightened color.

"What in earth are you driving at, Clarinda?" said her husband, wonderingly. "Speculations in stocks, I believe it was—a lucky hit he made, I suppose. I wish I could have such luck."

"I wish you could!" echoed his wife, enthusiastically. "Why can't you? If I was a man I'd have some ambition. Why can't you make a fortune, and we'll let the Conways know we're as good as they are?"

"And we'll build the biggest house in Queertown, and furnish it tip top all through," said Mr. Greene, laughing good-humoredly.

"Queertown!" ejaculated the lady, with flashing eyes and a look of distain. "No, indeed, Murray Greene! When we get rich we won't live in Queertown. I shall go to New York. I must though, have a summer residence here," she added, as it occurred to her to think how happy it would make her to exhibit her fine things to the Conways a few weeks every season.

Mr. Green stared at her a minute and then broke into a laugh.

"Well, I declare Clarinda, you've got your notions up. Never mind. When I get rich we will go to New York, and you shall have a carriage and diamonds, and all the pretty things you want—see if you don't. Only don't dote upon it too much."

Mrs. Greene said no more. She was a sensitive woman and didn't like to be laughed at, but not the less did she indulge in her visions of splendor.

That very winter Murray Greene went to New York as usual to purchase a new stock of goods, and while there a tempting little speculation in wood offered itself to his hand. Like an inspiration came the remembrance of his talk with Clarinda. Why not make a fortune? The sum required was small, and he would not be ruined if the operation was a failure.

"By George, I'll do it!" said Mr. Greene, quickly.

He did it, and ten days after was richer by some thousands for giving way to that impulse. He did not tell his wife what he had done, but he went straight and bought her the handsomest set of furs she had ever set her eyes upon. She wore them next Sunday to church, and it relieved her sore heart to see that Mrs. Conway gave them a surprised but approving glance. She was rather pleased than otherwise also, when Mrs. Staples remarked that in her opinion Murray was foolishly extravagant.

"Murray knows what he is about," said Mrs. Greene, calmly.

Her words had a meaning and a truth she did not know. At that very moment Mr. Greene was deep in another speculation still more alluring than the first.—Now was the time to fail and lose all he had gained by the first venture. But that was not his luck. He was again successful. And now, tempted by success, he tried his fortune again and again nor did it once fail him.

All this time he had not confided to his wife. "When I get a quarter of a million I'll tell her," he used to soliquise, and though he was not a secretive man, he managed to put a strong restraint upon himself, only letting his self-gratulations escape by occasional chuckles, which at last became so frequent that his wife was alarmed, and watched him furtively, under the apprehension that he was becoming insane.

At last a great day came. It was May day, and as Mr. Greene was quite in the habit of taking a look at his young trees before going to the store, Mrs. Green was not surprised to see him linger. But when at eight o'clock he came in and composedly seated himself in an arm-chair, she grew frightened.

"Why, Murray! Aren't you going to the store to-day?"

"No!"

"Why not? Are you sick?"

"Never felt better in my life, Clarinda," said Mr. Greene, between a series of extraordinary chuckles.

Mrs. Greene grew pale, and paler still when Mr. Greene burst out into a laugh that made him grow red in the face, and threatened to suffocate him on the spot.

"What do you mean Murray Greene? Why aint you going to the store?"

"I aint never going to the store any more," said Mr. Greene, as soon as he could compose himself.

"Mr. Greene are you crazy?"

"Crazy!" Ha! ha! that's a good one. Crazy? Not by a jugful! Come here, Clarinda, and sit on my knee, and I'll tell you all about it."

But Mrs. Greene declined the honor. She was, in fact, retreating backwards to the kitchen door, with the design of sending Bridget at once for help to secure this dangerous maniac. But she was arrested by hearing Mr. Greene say, in a tone which he meant should be solemn enough to convince her that he was in earnest, but which was sepulchrally awful:

"Clarinda, I'm worth a quarter of a million dollars, and you may go to New York to live as soon as you please."

For an instant she stared at him with dilated eyes, and then gave a frightened shriek.

"Good heavens, Clarinda! what is the matter? Stop!

And Mr. Greene, rushing forward, seized his wife in his arms.

"Don't! O don't!" gasped the terrified woman. "O don't kill your poor wife. Don't!"

"Good Lord! what *does* she mean?" said Mr. Greene, in utter consternation. "Kill you! Do you take me for a madman? Good gracious! The idea of me killing you or anybody! Ha! ha!" And Mr. Greene's sense of the ludicrous getting the better of his amazement, he laughed aloud.

"Ain't you crazy, then?" said Mrs. Greene, still pale and eyeing him doubtfully.

"No more than you are Clarinda. There now! Little woman, how will you have your diamonds set, eh?"

"Diamonds!"

Mrs. Green grew white again, and would have escaped. But her husband's hand held her, and she could only repeat:

"Diamonds!"

"Of course! Didn't you mind what I said? I tell you, Clarinda, I'm worth a quarter of a million, and we'll go to New York to live just as soon as you please," said Mr. Greene, emphatically.

She flushed and paled by turns; scrutinized his countenance, and finally burst into tears.

"My goodness! What's to pay now?"

"You are making fun of me, Mr. Greene," said the lady sobbing. "You are playing off a wicked joke on your wife, and I wouldn't have thought it of you."

"It's no joke, Clarinda, I'll eat my head it it is!"

As this was Mr. Greene's invariable ultimatum upon solemn occasions, Mrs. Greene was perforce, induced to look at him. And then while he opened out upon the story of his gains, she listened, slowly gaining in credence, and at last broke into a hysterical laugh, and clung to his neck, and told him he was the most delightful darling of a husband in the world, and she always knew he had abilities, and wasn't he glad he had a wife that understood him?

Mr. Greene went on planning out their future life; and it all seemed so delightful and impossible, that it was like a fairy tale. And to think it wasn't impossible, but all as true as preaching, as Mr. Greene said.

They never afterwards had such a vivid and unalloyed enjoyment of their wealth. As time went on, some bitter drops got mingled in the cup, but to-night it was pure elixir.

The next month saw great changes in the arrangement of the Greenes. Clarinda's old thought that the Queertown house would do for a summer residence came to her now, and consequently the furniture was left undisturbed, and a laboring man and his wife installed as stewards.

The next thing was the establishment in New York. It was easy enough to find a house, but not so easy to a novice to furnish it in a style befitting a newly acquired fortune.

Mr. and Mrs. Greene trudged about from shop to shop, and listened to this and that counsel, and got bewildered by the shop keepers, and found themselves repeatedly victimized, until Mrs. Greene declared that she was more tired every night than if she had been washing, and Mr. Greene had conceived a great disgust for fashionable life. So just here somebody suggested letting the house out by contract, and the weary pair consented with a sigh of relief.

The work was speedily done, and presently they took possession of the new house. Up and down the house went Mrs. Green, examining over and over again the velvet carpets of an undreamed of softness and beauty, the beautiful embroidered curtains, and saying to herself incredulously that it was all hers.

Meantime Mr. Greene sat in the dining room and smoked, and read the newspaper. It was the only pleasure left the poor man. Once he ventured to hint that he should like some light business to occupy his time, but Clarinda would not hear to it.

"Wait till we begin to go into society, Murray. You'll have diversion enough then," she said pleasantly.

But it appeared that society was not ready to be gone into. In vain they went to the most fashionable church, in vain did Mr. and Mrs. Greene take their daily airing in the Park. Society remained profoundly unconscious of their existence. Mrs. Greene was worried. A little perpendicular wrinkle began to come between her eyes. This was more than being slighted by the Conways. But one day she had a bright thought.

"No wonder nobody comes to see us, Murray!" she exclaimed; "everybody has gone out of town."

"Out of town! Why, Clarinda, I waited at a crossing in Broadway, yesterday," said the literal Mr. Greene.

"O, that isn't what I mean," cried his wife. "I mean everybody who is anybody. Murray, we must go to a watering place," she said, with the air of a discoverer.

Mr. Green, opining that any place was better than home, consented with alacrity. But he found that change of place did not console him. The difference was only that now he smoked on the veranda of the Clarendon, instead of in his own dining-room.

But Mrs. Green brightened considerably. There was something to look at here at all events, and there was something to dress for. By-and-by she began to see that the elder ladies were not of much account unless they chaperoned attractive young girls.

Mrs. Greene meditated. The perpendicular wrinkle between her eyes grew deeper and deeper. At last she conceived the idea of taking society by a *coup d'etat*.

Retiring to the shabby third floor bedroom, which was all that a quarter of a million could procure, Mrs. Greene unlocked her rosewood escritoire, and wrote a short note.

It was brief but urgent, and dropped like a bomb shell into the Staples family.

"Katie is going to Saratoga to stay with her Aunt Greene," was a bit of news that in twenty-four hours had gone the rounds of Queertown. Young girls envied her, old folks hoped it wouldn't spoil her, and the village dress-maker sat up two whole summer nights sewing for her. Meantime Katie maintained a serene front. Once only did she flush and grow agitated at the mention of her trip, and that was when young Guy Conway carelessly joined her in her walk home from the village, and while pretending to be very busy with a handful of grass flowers, said, nonchalantly:

"By the by, Katie, what is this I hear? That you are meditating a wonderful journey to the sea-side—or was it the mountains?"

"To Saratoga!" said Katie, with a little flush. "Aunt Greene has sent for me to come and stay with her there."

An indiscribable expression ran over Guy Conway's handsome *blase* face.—What! this little snowdrop of a girl, so fresh and pure that the atmosphere around her was like the breath from heaven, sent to fade in that hot-house of vanity and selfishness!

He bent his blue eyes upon her, and half-smiling, said:

"What will you do at Saratoga, Katie?"

"I dont know. What other people do, I suppose. What is that, Mr. Conway?"

"People ride, and drive, and walk, Miss Staples," said Guy, becoming very dignified, as he always did when Katie gave him his surname. "They drink the execrable water; they lounge about and find it desperately stupid; whenever they do anything they change their dress; the older ladys sit in rows around sides of the parlors, and the young ladies dance and flirt—all in resplended attire. When they get to the bottom of their trunks, they go home."

"I shall come home very soon," laughed Katie.

"No, Katie! You'll dress, and dance, and flirt, and get spoiled."

"You forget, Mr. Conway. I shall not know anybody there, and I dare say aunt will know but few people."

Guy looked at her. He knew that her milk-white skin, and soft, sky-brown eyes, and bronze hair, and the sweetness and grace which were so soft and flower like, would not pass unnoticed, even in that motley crowd. And then when it was known that she was the neice, possibly the heiress, certainly the *protege* of the rich *parvenu*, he could guess how the impecunious idle men would flock around her.

"Won't you come in?" said Katie, timidly.

Guy started from his reverie. Katie and the great green fields with the yellow sunset flooding them were delightful, but Farmer Staples with his wife, with their talk of crops and dairy, were too much for him.

"No, thank you, Katie. I've an engagement, and so I must bid you good-by. I only hope, little girl, that you'll come back just as you leave us."

He held out his hand, and the soft color rose in Katie's face as she met his look. There was love, and longing, and irresolution in it—not that Katie could analyze and define all these, but her woman's instinct read something of great significance. He held her hand far longer than it was necessary to say good-by, till Katie's cheeks grew hot, and she drew her hand away impulsively.

"I think I hear mother calling me Good-by, Mr. Guy," she said, and was gone.

Guy Conway had apparently forgotten his engagement, for he sauntered away down the cool, shaded road, and then along the river bank, and as the evening was sweet with the ripeness and odor of July, and the moon rose broad and yellow, and Guy was twenty-six, and of a susceptible temperament, we imagine his dreams were not of the prosaic, every-day life.

As to Katie, her head was much more filled with thoughts of Guy Conway than with anticipations of her journey. She had a vague, altogether foolish hope that she might see him again before starting, perhaps at the depot, and when she was forced to give up that hope, she shed a few natural tears which her father innocently thought were caused by parting from home.

"Cheer up, Katie. You'll hear from us often, and if anything happens, we'll let you know right off."

"O father, I do hate to leave you!" cried Katie, in a burst of contrition.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

Miscellany.

The Hudson River Railroad Disaster.—The Examination Before the Coroner's Jury.—Testimony of the Conductor of the Oil Train.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 9.—The Coroner's investigation of the railroad disaster was continued to-day with the most important witness, Edgar Underwood, conductor of the oil train:

The oil train was an extra train, No 3; my train; don't run on time, not being a regular train; had the right of way when passing on card time, according to the rules of the road; my time was 15 miles an hour; I was not then making that time; the running gear of my train was last examined at Greenbush, and at Atwater Station, we looked over the train ourselves. We stopped at Coxsackie, Hudson and Hyde Park on the way down; examinations were made with the hammer; couldn't say whether the train had been examined that night at Coxsackie, but at Hyde Park I went the whole length of the train on one side and two of my men on the other, making examinations of the running gear; before we reached Coxsackie it was discovered there was a hot box, and in consequence thereof couldn't make Hudson ahead of the regular train, so we took the side track at Coxsackie, where we cooled our journal, staying there ten minutes; after the regular train and twenty-five minutes altogether; the hot journal gave no more trouble that night; it was one of the tank cars, the ninth one from the caboose. I had twenty-five cars, all told. My attention was first called to the trouble of my train by the night watchman at New Hamburg. As we passed the station he hallooed. I was in the caboose at the time, and heard him come out and put on the rear brake, and told the caboose men to give the engineer signal by dropping a white light. I stood on the caboose and kept signalling until near the draw bridge; didn't hear the whistle for brakes; think I felt the engineer reverse the engine, though not certain; it is down grade there; if he saw my signal it was his business to blow for brakes; we generally use a signal cord; it is called a bell cord; we had a short train and thought it was not worth while, it is used generally to give the engineer information when the train breaks apart; it would have been difficult for the engineer to get a signal from it, if it had been strung. Hence, consequences of not having it strung through the brake handles. It is an order of the road that it should be strung on all trains; if we had had a cord we would have tried to pull it, but I don't think we could have succeeded; don't think the engineer could have been notified in that way on that night if there had been; a cord bell has been strung over forty-five cars. When I put on the brakes the speed of the train was slackened, and we were running slow enough to get off before we got to that portion of the bridge which spans the road north of the draw-bridge. It is down grade there, and a hard matter to stop the train anyway. I had three brakemen on the train, one on the engine and two on the caboose. The proper place for the second brakemen is in the middle of the train, but there was no place there for him. It is Toucey's orders to have brakemen in the middle of the trains, but there was no place for him to stand there, except on the box boards over the oil tank; it is not safe for a man to stand there while the train is in motion or walk over the top of the car; a brakeman cannot stand with safety on a platform of an oil car. The train consisted of an engine and six express oil cars, two box cars, and a caboose. A stock car in the centre of the train had brakes on it; it was between two tank cars, and no brakeman could stand on it, even if he had been there; he would have only controlled one car, whereas where he was he could control six; if he had been there he could have discovered the accident; I would have you understand that it was to our interest to have a man at the rear, as the brakes in the rear were all good and we had them on as soon as we could; the order for a man to be in the middle of the train was given because he can work from there to the rear; the night was pretty cold; I was looking out of the rear window of the caboose, and the rear brakeman was at the door when I left the caboose. After the train had stopped I went down to the car, the one that was off the track. The train then was at a stand-still, and 11 cars ahead of the broken car were detached and on the south side of the draw-bridge. I don't know how far they were, I could not see. I went down the track on the east side of the train. The broken car was forward. One train that was left back of the other cars had gone back. It was lying on the up track nearly cross-wise, one end higher than the other When I saw the situation I at once gave orders to a brakeman to go down the road with a red light. I knew the express was behind, because we should have passed it before we got there. He could not go down on either track, because of their being blocked up; when he hallooed to the man on the engine to go down with a red light. The broken car was on the east track and my train was on the other. The engineer heard the man halloo and hallooed back "all right;" it was not half a minute after I gave orders to send the red light and before the man started I hallooed "all right;" then the man whom I gave the orders to, hallooed "Look out, the express train is coming;" it all happened in a minute almost; I was 20 or 30 feet from the north tank on the east track south of the drawbridge when I first saw the express. She was about 100 feet off when I dropped my light for a signal, and I think the engineer of the express blew brakes. I saw the express train 30 seconds after the man warned me; it was not over two minutes from the time my train was stopped until the collision occurred; I was on the bridge near the draw when the locomotive struck the oil tank; could have given no more signals than I did; don't know whether there was any signal on the draw or not; the first thing I knew after the collision was getting up off the ice in the river 19 or 20 feet from the draw; don't know how I got there; think the train was nearly stopped when it struck the oil train; heard the extra train whistle a minute before I got off my train; she appeared to be between the water tank and the draw-bridge; could not tell exactly where she was; the oil car was not unusually heavily laden. There is a light for signaling all night on the draw-bridge tower, but if the man had been there, I don't think he would have had time to change it to the danger signal; it would take half a minute to put on the brake. If there had been two more brakemen on the train we couldn't have stopped it before we got to where I saw the broken truck under the stock. The car tore the track up. We keep a man on the engine whose duty it is to watch the rear signals from both sides of the engine when going around curves. It is a straight line at New Hamburg station. My engineer must have known that there was something wrong when we put on the brakes. It is my duty to see that the bell cord is strung. The way we were situated that night we were running as safe as we could; can hold our train in eighty rods; all the tank cars on the train were burned; there were seven of them; at Hyde Park, coming down, we had not a warm journal on the whole train have been on the road three years. Adjourned till two p. m., on Friday.

No more bodies had been found up to to night. To-morrow morning the locomotive will be raised, when it is expected the remains of the engineer and a friend said to have been on the engine with him, and the body of Lawrence Mooney, brakeman, will be found.

The Sheridan Motley Marriage.

A BRILLIANT CEREMONIAL.

From the London Morning Post.

Yesterday was solemnized at Frampton, in Dorsetshire, the marriage between Mr. Algernon Sheridan, second son of Mr. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and Miss Mary Lothrop Motley, second daughter of the distinguished author and historian, late Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America. The celebration of the event was appointed to take place in the village church, which was decorated for the occasion with evergreens and flowers, while arches similarly ornamented were erected from distance to distance along the road by which the bridal party were to pass from the Park of Frampton to the sacred building. The little church is not without historic interest, independent of its intrinsic beauty. It is said to have been erected in the reign of Edward III., and the nave, which is compass roofed, is adorned with square panels, showing the device of the rose and sun belonging to King Edward IV.; the said panels painted alternately gold and azure. The pulpit, which is of carved stone, is of great antiquity, as are many of the monuments and brasses contained within the walls, perpetrating the memory of the ancient family of the Brownes, from which Mrs. Sheridan is descended. A curious effigy of Sir John Browne, in complete armor, with his wife, Jane Portman, A. D. 1627, is among the tombs. A rich, modern font, presented by Mr. Sheridan's sister, the Duchess of Somerset, stands near the south door; and from time to time during a long series of years, Mr. Sheridan has repaired and beautified this ancient structure, terminating his labor of love with the recent entire restoration of the south aisle, and an exact repetition of its old oak roof, with its gold and azure roses. Windows of stained glass, in remembrance of two of Mr. Sheridan's brothers, of his mother, (erected by the late Countess of Guilford,) of Mrs. Sheridan's uncle and father, and lately another of extreme beauty, presented by the Hon. Mr. Norton in memory of her eldest son, Fletcher Norton, (designed and executed by Frier, of Vienna,) add to the rich and solemn appearance of the church. It has also a reredos of colored and inlaid marble in the best possible style. In former times the spot now occupied by the family seat of the Frampton Court was the site of a priory—a cell to the Abbey of St. Stephens, at Caen—and King Henry IV., in the sixth year of his reign, recites a charter of Richard I., confirming to that abbey, as donations to King William and Queen Maud, the two manors of Frampton and Bincombe. Through these scenes, and with as little thought as possible, we should apprehend, of their memorable or monkish associations.

THE BRIDAL PARTY

of yesterday wended its way to the rural church. No "setting down at the doors" being possible to carriages, the successive groups passed through the churchyard in gay attire on foot, protected by a carpet from the damp soil. Five bridesmaids in pink silk dresses, with over-skirts of white silk grenadine, trimmed with white silk fringe, and tiny bonnets of white tulle with pink roses and tulle veils, attended the bride; Miss Helen Sheridan, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Susan Motley, sister of the bride; Miss Russell Sturgis, together with a very juvenile bridesmaid, the Hon. Marcia Bampfylde, grandchild of Mrs. Sheridan, and the daughter of Lord and Lady Poltimore; and Miss Carlotta Norton, granddaughter of the Hon. Mrs. Norton. The bride was attired in white satin, with unusually rich Brussels lace veil and double flounces, orange flower wreath and diamond earrings and necklet. The group of relatives and friends seemed to set winter at defiance, to judge by the beauty of the shimmering light silks and shawls of various colors that were displayed on the occasion.

THE BRIDE

was given away by her father, and Mr. Lothrop Sheridan, the bridegroom's brother, acted as "best man." Previous to the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Richard Tudor, vicar of Frampton, the village choir of children sang a wedding hymn; they sang also the choral responses during the service. The party then returned to Frampton Court, where a splendid breakfast had been provided. The inevitable appearance of one of Gunter's

WEDDING CAKES

was, as usual, hailed with glee; and, in compliment to the bride's nationality, it was ornamented with the American colors. The union just formed brings the young lady a host of connections among some of the first families in Great Britain and certainly on the other side no prouder descent can be boasted than she herself lays claim to being the daughter of one of the most distinguished men, in his double capacity of author and diplomatist, who ever came from America to our shores. The newly wedded pair left Frampton Court in the afternoon, to spend the honeymoon at Polimore Park,

A SPEECH OF JAY COOKE ON THE NORTH PACIFIC ROAD.

At a meeting of gentlemen in the city of New York, a few days ago, Mr. JAY COOKE made remarks on the advantages and prospects of the Northern Pacific Railway which are reported as follows:

"Mr. Cooke commenced by saying that as long ago as 1854, it was believed that the route chosen by the Northern Pacific Railroad would be the ultimate popular road to the Pacific coast, on the principle that the highways of nations follow the water courses. As early as 1858, Mr Coffin, the well-known newspaper correspondent, under the *nom de plume* of 'Carleton,' published a pamphlet on the subject which attracted much attention. He commenced at Duluth, on Lake Superior, and traced the route from thence down to the Red River, thence down the Valleys of the Missouri and the Yellow Stone, a route which could be easily graded, and which led through a country rich in mineral wealth of coal, iron and limestone. The route passes thence to Gallatin, through one of the most favored portions of the country for stock raising; and also through the gold-mining region of Montana. The route then followed the valley of the Columbia to the Pacific coast, when it was completed, New York (or, as he should say, Brooklyn, as he was now, perhaps addressing that locality,) would be some 600 miles nearer the Pacific. The distance from Brooklyn to Puget Sound would be about 3,000 miles, and an express train running at the rate of twenty-nine miles an hour would traverse the distance in about four days. The grades of the whole route would be easy, and would no where exceed fifty feet to the mile. It was not a frozen region that the route traversed, as the speaker proceeded to show by several comparisons. No snow sheds would be required, and there would not be a tunnel on the entire route. He explained in detail the vastness of the great Northwestern country, as well as its unbounded resources, water power, forests and mineral wealth. Along the entire route of the Northern Central there was a region of coal, which was the su stratum of all mineral wealth. The country was fertile, the temperature mild, and the region capable of enormous development. It intersects and drains navigable streams along the entire route. At present the lumber trade of Puget Sound alone required 736 sail for transportation. Governor Smith of Vermont, for the Vermont Central trustees, has purchased all the boats and other property of the Northern Transportion Co., on the great lakes running from Ogdensburg, New York, to Duluth, Minnesota, where they will connect with the Northern Pacific Railroad. This action, which carries out the plans for the establishment of a grand trans continental line is commended on all sides in New England, as it is believed that the great power acquired by the Central managers will be used, not in the spirit of a greedy monopoly, but for the best interests of the road and state. The Northern Pacific Company is now building westward from Lake Superior. Enough money has been paid in by the stockholders to construct and equip the first division of the road—from Lake Superior across Minnesota to the Red river of the North—235 miles. The money for this branch—$5,000,000—has been paid in, and the work being rapidly pushed to completion. Arrangements are also being made for commencing building the road to the western terminus of Puget's Sound and the Pacific Ocean. This work will commence in the Spring and in a little time the road will be in the process of building, at each end. He desired to be understood, however, that as the financial agents of the company, the firm which represented, did not propose to make any promises which could not be filled. They regarded the bonds as the safest and soundest securities in the market. If they did not they would never lend their names to the enterprise. But he was not prepared to state the exact time of the completion of the road. If he was asked for his personal opinion, however, he would say that within four years he expected that the trade of the Indies would be carried over this route. The company has somewhat over fifty millions of acres of land, which would undoubtedly sell for a much larger amount than the amount of bonds it would be necessary to issue. No stock has yet been issued and when it is issued nothing was to be paid on it. The road was to be built upon its bonds and the sale of its land. Mr. Cooke then proceeded to show the value of these bonds as a perfect security, being a first mortgage issue on railroad over two thousand miles in extent, together with the rolling stock, buildings and all other equipments, and also a land grant of more than fifty million acres of land, embracing an amount of territory equal to Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Long Island, New Jersey and Delaware. He then went into a very interesting description of the ocean currents which governed the course of trade. A vessel leaving China and Japan for San Francisco is obliged to sail within eighty miles of Puget's Sound—Thence it has to traverse six hundred miles to reach its port. When the Northern Pacific Railroad is completed and the proposed telegraph lines are constructed the cargo of these vessels will be landed at New York, and the announcement of its safe telegraphed to its shippers sooner than the vessel can now be signalled off the Golden Gate. "It might be asked," Mr. Cooke said in conclusion, "if this route possessed all these advantages, why was it not selected in the first place as the highway to the Pacific? He had asked this question himself. But it is easy to explain when we inquire into the subject. The Mormons, as selecting Salt Lake as their site, did so with the intention of being removed from communication with the rest of the world. They hoped never to be troubled with the world's people. But they left their track behind them, and when Fremont was sent out to quiet the Indians, he naturally selected the same route. Then the government was obliged to send a large force to California to take possion of that country as a part of our payment for the expenses of the war with Mexico.—Soon after the gold fever broke out and of course the people in their rush went by the beaten track. But the route of the Northern Pacific has the Saints with it, (Laughter.) All along the proposed road are villages and streams named after some patron Saint. It was along this track, with its delightful climate that the original emigrants sought the abode, and there are multitudes of Catholic settlements already established.

A CRIME AND ITS PUNISHMENT.

A Singular Story of Theft and Monomania.

From the New York Evening Post.

A somewhat complicated and certainly very strange case of theft, repentance, and a just punishment is reported from the interior of the State. A respectable girl, the daughter of a farmer, went into the service of a family in a neighboring village to her home as a servant. Her employer was a small merchant, but a man of supposed honesty and integrity. One day while working in the bedroom of her employer a roll of bills fell from the pocket of his coat, which the girl picked up, and being, as she afterward said, "tempted by the devil," appropriated the sum to her own use. On examination of her prize she found it to consist of $68 in different sized bills. Although suspected of the theft, it could not be proved against her, and so one day the girl started for a neighboring town to spend some or all of her money.

On making her purchases, and offering the stolen bills in payment, they were found to be counterfeits, and she was advised to destroy them. She then visited three or more other stores, and with the same result. At last she went to the bank and had the bills examined, but was again told they were counterfeit. She then started to walk to her home, which she reached after several hours of travel. A person who heard of the theft and saw the girl produce the roll of bills, informed her employer of her doings in the town, and, on her arrival, she was threatened with arrest, but, as her parents stated that in turn they would cause the employer's arrest for having counterfeit money in his possession, the affair was allowed to rest. The next evening while in attendance at a Methodist revival, the girl rushed up to the altar, and, claiming to have found religion, told the story of her theft, her attempt to pass the bills and their being found to be counterfeit, and also gave her employer's name. She then fell to the ground in a fit, and being carried to an adjoining house, was soon pronounced to have a severe attack of brain fever. The excitement on the news that the highly respectable Mr. —— was a holder of such a large sum of counterfeit money was intense, and the next day in session the Selectmen agreed to look into the matter. This has been postponed from time to time, and no regular examination has been had. In the meantime, the girl only recovered from the attack of brain fever to be found to be entirely blind and a confirmed lunatic. The employer finds it hard work to make change for his customers, as all bills passing through his hands are suspected, and so the matter rests for the present.

Digging for Diamonds—Life in South Africa—Big Stones.

A party who were dissatisfied with the Pniel diggings, went down the Vaal river about sixteen miles, and in a kaar so small, that they, eleven of them, worked it exclusively, found over one hundred diamonds in four weeks, and one of 108 carats, worth £45,000. It is a beauty, octahedron, and in the interior first water; that is, it will cut first water. It has two sides of a yellowish tinge, but this color does not extend further than one-sixteenth part of an inch beyond the surface. They have also other diamonds valued at £34,000 making the whole find of four weeks worth £80,000, or nearly four hundred thousand dollars in gold. The correspondent telling this avers it to be a fact, although it has been kept a secret, and says this is the largest diamond yet found. Klipt Drift or Diamond Town, is comparatively deserted now, and across the river at Pniel, is the great camp now. This is in the free state, and gives better security for peace to the miners in the first place, being under a recognized government; and in the second place, the cascalho a alluvium being deeper, it takes a much longer time to work out a claim on the Pniel side than on the Klipt Drift side. On the Pniel side they have gone down twenty-three feet since I initiated them in deep digging. Our company have taken out a diamond a day regularly, but they are small, the largest six carats. We may strike a "bull" yet, as they call the large diamonds. One more large diamond of eighty eight carats has just been unearthed and shipped to England, they say it is worth £20,000. I have not seen it, but my friends who have seen it say say it will not bring more than £10,000, as it is second water. Diamonds are being found in the same regular quantities as hitherto, no diminution of an average. The numbers of locations and people are still increasing, but there is room for thousands more.

I would not advise any one to leave the States and come here if they have not enough of money to come here, outfit for one year, and have money enough left to take them home in case of failure. Four men with $1,000 cash would form a good company. It will cost £30 from New York to Cape Town; and from Cape Town to the diamond mines (i. e., Pniel or Klipt Drift) the remarkably low price of £10—700 miles.

Before the diamond fields became fixed fact, the British Government would not take in the land that embraces these fields, and consequently the Orange Free State and the Transvaal Republic took them in, having purchased it and conquered it at different times. Now since the country has turned out so rich, the British Government turns out and seizes the land, and has already sent up a civil commissioner or magistrate—Mr. Campbell—to be backed with bayonets, if necessary; but there will be no likelihood of this, as the British Government is too much feared by those two poor and weak republics to dare oppose them, and as a great many of the miners are English, the Government has a strong party in its favor at the outset will insure peace and quiet. The three pounds tax will be but ten shillings per month for each claim, after all that the Government should take possession.

Tennessee has imposed a tax on dogs for the school fund, one dog for each family is exempted.

Weekly Toledo Blade.

A. P. MILLER D. R. LOCKE J. P. JONES.

MILLER, LOCKE & CO., Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY FEB 16, 1871.

PROGRESS OF DEMOCRATIC IDEAS.

The Government of England has hitherto maintained its hold upon the confidence of the people by timely concessions to advancing popular convictions. The governing classes have been ruled by excellent discernment and good common sence in yielding to popular demands. The conservatism of wealth and of caste has saved itself from overthrow by seeing the coming evil and finding a timely shelter from it. But the wisdom has not all been on one side, or with one class. The masses of the people have made their demands from time to time in a rational and moderate way. They have reasoned and argued with the powers that be, instead of operating by means of underground intrigues and malignant conspiracies. The common people have been patient, trusting to time and popular opinions to secure needed reforms. Thus England has had peace and prosperity, notwithstanding many elements of discontent may be found existing in her society. She has in her great cities a mass of poverty and crime—what in other governments are the dangerous and turbulent classes—yet her government retains its strength, while her neighbor France has suffered from revolutions and reverses which now lay her prostrate at the feet of her former equals. France has not been so wise as her neighbor. Her nobles have been too imperious—her priests too bigoted—her people too ignorant, impetuous and turbulent. The government has attempted to rule by suppressing a free press and prohibiting free speech. Her common people have sought their redress by conspiracy, assassination, riot and revolution—the power of truth and reason they have either not known, or have not been allowed to use. Her Imperialists have been unscrupulous and tyrannical, and her Republicans extreme and impracticable. The contending elements have sought to exterminate each other—rather than to conciliate each other and work for the general good.

The state of society in England has been determined and fixed by better influences and convictions. The freedom of discussion has given all ideas a hearing. The newspaper and pamphlet had gone their rounds unrestricted by a government censorship. The people have held their mass meetings, in doors and out, and every man has had his day and his say—his time to be seen and heard by all who cared to give him attention. The government has looked on calmly—has taken note coolly of passing events—has given up ancient prerogatives and traditions rather reluctantly, but on the whole cheerfully and gracefully, when change became inevitable. By this means the different classes have dwelt in peace maintaining kindly relations with each other, gaining in each others' confidence and good will, and the "head that wears the crown," has reposed on its pillows in as profound security from coming danger as any other head in the realm.

We are advised to-day that the Queen, in her speech to the Parliament, has recommended the abolition of the *viva voce* method of voting at elections and the substitution of the ballot. Notwithstanding that the right of suffrage has been extended to the working and dependant classes yet the freedom of its exercise is restricted by the open vote which compels every man to publish his political preferences. This puts the tenant in the power of the landlord so that, if the latter is so disposed, he may persecute the former for daring to vote contrary to his dictation. The employe is compelled to vote under the eye of his employer. The landless and dependant classes cannot vote freely and according to their actual convictions under such circumstances. Hence the demand for the secret ballot. The reasonableness of this demand is now confessed by the throne itself. Thus again has the crown gained a new and firmer foothold in the popular confidence by another timely concession in their favor.

Thus the rights of man in the old world are gaining more complete recognition and democratic ideas becoming more thoroughly interwoven into the texture of the British government. In this the throne has strengthened itself. The announcement of the marriage of the Princess LOUISE to the Marquis of Lorne, an alliance of the royal family with a lower rank, is a movement in the same direction. Humanity is to be respected for what it is in itself, and less for the accidents of its condition. The world moves, and never more rapidly in the direction of democratic and republican ideas than at the present time. The good Queen of England has our good wishes, as she has the prayers of millions for a long life and a more prosperous reign in view of this additional step taken in the grand march of humanity.

☞ One of the noticeable events of the age occurred at Washington one day last week. At the concluding session of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, eight colored graduates of the Howard University were admitted to practice law in the courts of the district. Thus it will be seen that the efforts of Gen. O. O. HOWARD and other friends of the colored race to sustain an institution for the liberal education of the colored people have not been put forth in vain. In every department of enterprise and industry in which the colored man is allowed to enter, he is performing his part industriously and creditably. We are glad to see the enthusiasm with which the young men of that class are entering upon their new opportunities for self-improvement and active usefulness. They afford ample refutation of the slanders which oppressors and cruel maligners have heaped upon an unfortunate race.

The work on the Fox River Valley Railroad is now progressing. The track is laid a mile north of Batavia, and it is expected to reach Geneva in a very short time.

MISAPPREHENSIONS OF THE SOLDIERS HOMESTEAD LAW.

There seems to be a determined purpose on the part of a certain portion of the press, to misunderstand if not to misrepresent the object of the Soldiers' Homestead Bill, now pending in the Senate of the United States. It is held up in the light of a measure that is to "absorb" a large portion of the public domain. One statement says that it will give away 427,000,000 acres of the public land, covering a surface of country twelve times greater than the State of Illinois. That is on the supposition that every soldier entitled to a wild homestead world avail himself of his privileges under the law. The probability is that not one in a hundred would ever become a settler on the public doman. Many who fought in the army have comfortable homes in communities which they will not leave. The desire for immigration is not so universal as many suppose. But a small proportion of our people are disposed to try the West, even with free homesteads as the reward of their adventure. But has it occurred to these objectors that the homestead law now in force, gives every man a farm who chooses to accept one? The soldiers' homestead bill only proposes to make the conditions of title a little easier for the soldier than for any body else. The public domain is being given away by wholesale, and sold without reserve to any speculator who has money to buy. It is proposed that before these lands are all gone the soldiers who exposed their lives for their country's salvation shall, as many of them as wish to do so, gain a title to their homesteads, by counting the time spent in the army as so many years occupation under the homestead law.

It is no objection to either the homestead law, or the soldiers' homestead bill, that they "absorb" territory. We want the territory absorbed. The sooner it is absorbed and out of the hands of the government the better. But it is very important to the country to have the public domain absorbed by actual settlers and not by speculators. The soldier's homestead law will tend to put the lands in the hands of men who will make permanent homes upon them. When the soldiers shall find the terms made easier, thousands will have a new motive for exertion to possess themselves of homes, and will lose no time in endeavoring to secure them. Every acre taken up by them will be an acre snatched away from the remorseless clutches of the land speculators. They are the men who compel the wilderness to lie unbroken and to remain untenanted by civilized inhabitants. They would compel every landless man to pay tribute to them before possessing himself of the priceless blessing of a home. A home to the poor man without money and without price is one of the things they do mean he shall have. He never will have a home on earth without paying tribute to them, if they can help it. Homestead laws, therefore, are not to their liking.

Hence, under plea of equality and justice, a cry is raised for land-warrants to the soldier. This is altogether in the interest of the land speculator, and not of the soldier, nor of the great west, nor of the country at large. In the name of the soldiers of the Union in the late war we protest against any such demand being made for them. The country has had an experience under that system, and it has not been a good one. The holder of a warrant might, it is true, possess himself of his homestead, if he desired to do so. But it would in itself be a small motive to the exertion and sacrifice necessary to make a home on his land. He would have a dozen stronger inducements to sell his warrant for ready money, or hold his land after locating it until the land would sell for a good price. We do not want to make the veteran a land speculator. The land warrant system would be liable to all the objections which justly lie against land subsidies and speculations of every sort.

The soldiers' homestead bill, however, is a very different thing. The beneficiary must acquire his title the same as under the citizens' homestead law, except that his time in actual service in the army is counted in. We would not object to a reduction of the term required for citizens to acquire a title. A three years' term would be better than five, as more would be induced to become owners of homes. But of all men the man who fights for his country deserves a home which he may call his own forever, and to obtain it on the most favorable terms.

A government, especially a republic, loses nothing by liberality to those who fight its battles. After all that is said about the huge war debt, pensions, bounties, homesteads, &c., a government liberal to its defenders is all the stronger for its liberality. A willing, enthusiastic, intelligent citizen soldiery is the sure reliance of the Republic in every hour of trial. Therefore, we advise our legislators not to hesitate about this wise and safe proposition. It will build up the west—it will dot the land over with pleasant and thriving homes—it will discourage land speculation, and convince the world that *this* Republic, at least, is not ungrateful to its brave and worthy defenders.

It appears from the census returns for 1870 of 503 counties that Kentucky, Missouri, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia are designated as old slave breeding States. The colored population is 1,370,000, or near 11,000 more than in 1870. There were gains in percentage only in North Carolina and Tennessee. Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina and Texas are designated as old slave consuming States. In 417 counties the colored population in 1870 was 1,775,402 or 95,562 more than in 1860. There were losses in percentage in Louisiana, South Carolina and Texas.

Samuel S. Stevens, who was tried and convicted at the December term of the General Sessions of New York, on a charge of grand larceny, having stolen $11,000 in bonds from the Mayor of Bangor, Maine, hung himself on the 8th at the Tombs prisons, and was found dead in his cell.

A VISIBLE ADMIXTURE.

We have not been so agreeably astonished for a long time as we were on reading the telegram that the Tammany managers of the Fenian Reception had provided expressly that the various colored societies of New York should be invited to take part, on an equal and honorable footing with other societies, in the great Fenian reception procession. We are not enlightened as to the influences which have operated to produce this result. The fact only is stated that the thing has been done, and done cheerfully and heartily. Tammany and its Fenian allies no more burn negro orphan asylums, nor hang men to lamp-posts for not having skins colored like their own. A marked and radical change has passed over their spirit. The negro is at length a man and a brother—Patrick and Sambo are no longer enemies, but friends.

We have confessed to an agreeable surprise at this sudden conversion. Do we live in an age of miracles? The shouts of jubilation over the triumph of "the white man's party" in Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky, have scarcely ceased ringing in our ears, when the dulcet tones of Gen. TWEED are heard inviting the newly enfranchised descendants of Africa to walk side by side with the sons of Erin in the streets of the great metropolis. We have to confess not only astonishment, but ignorance, and over the mystery of this conversion we can but exclaim: "How can these things be?" Can a party be born anew when it is as old in sin as Tammany is? We are more puzzled than Nicomedus was over a mystery of like nature. But the fact is before us in black and white—we cannot doubt it—and then we remember that the wind blows where it pleases—though we may not be able to tell whence it comes or whither it goes. We, therefore, accept the good news in all thankfulness for the sake of humanity, leaving the mystery of processes to come out of its concealment in the future.

The Fifteenth Amendment is bringing forth fruit—where we least looked for it—on Tammany's boughs. Where are the foes of amalgamation and visible admixture in the ranks of the Ohio Democracy? Where are the old banners borne aloft so beseechingly in 1863, by the fair daughters of the Democracy? "Fathers, save us from Negro Equality!" "White Husbands or none!" We hope these precious specimens of the Democracy of the past will not be put out of reach of the archaeologists of the future.

It may be, however, that the Fenians who have come to our shores are men of nobler mould than many that have preceded them, and that they have compelled due impartiality to be used in these arrangements, before they consented to receive the honors which are to be thrust upon them. Like the great O'CONNELL, they may have refused to have any class excluded in any demonstration in favor of Irish Independence, and the rights of man. If so we must give them more credit, and Tammany less.

But our joy is not unmixed with apprehension and dread. The African-American has had peculiar sorrows and trials in the past—but he never has had his integrity so terribly exposed as now. The seductive wiles and corruptions of Tammany have never beset him before. He has passed up out of the pit of slavery and through the fires of war and persecution and still remains a man. How he will stand the temptations of flatterers remains to be seen. He stands on slippery places. Evil communications corrupt good manners. But we hope for the best. We look on the bright side. We are a good deal pleased—much mystified—and some afraid.

☞ The western members of Congress and others are beginning to express, in pretty round terms, their indignation at the outrageous course of Gen. PLEASANTON, in throwing himself passively into the arms of the rings of eastern capitalists—the very men, of all others in the land, of whom a revenue commissioner should keep clear. Not only in reference to the income tax, but also in regard to the rulings of his bureau in construing the revenue laws, has this partiality been manifested. Commissioner DELANO conducted that bureau with marked independence, integrity and success, and passed to his place in the Cabinet with the feeling in all hearts that he had fairly earned his promotion. His successor has shown a penchant for mischief ever since he came into his bureau. Instead of assisting the Treasury Department to raise the Revenue, he seems to have been trying to thwart the plans of his superior officer and to bring derangement to our finances and contempt upon himself. He has served the men who paid for his dinner and his wine the other day at DELMONICO's with fidelity. They have patted and petted him accordingly. But no other class of men in the country owes him any obligation, so far as his present position is concerned. We can only hope that his stay in his present place will be very short.

An extensive series of forgeries, committed by Tryon Reackert have been unearthed at Philadelphia. Those discovered amount to over $100,000, and are scattered among various wholesale drug firms. He had over a dozen bank accounts in all, which he had obtained from loans on forged acceptances. Reackert has been engaged in private stock speculating, having large dealers in Reading, and has balances in nearly all the banks in the city which he had used to further operations, but not sufficient to cover the amount of forgery. Reackert was connected with the firm of John Reackert & Son and Janney A Reackert & Co., wholesale druggists, and his forgeries included those firms as well as that of his father. The banks concerned kept the matter a secret in hopes of having the losses refunded.

Gov. Senter finds the Tennesseeans a very polite people. They are asking his pardon about five times a day for convicted criminals.

The extensive distillery of D. S Thompson, at Pekin, Ill., was burned on the night of the 8th. No further particulars have been received.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

SOME of our cotemporaries at the beginning of the Franco-Prussian war were apprehensive that nothing would be added to our stock of knowledge by the contest. It appears, however, that aside from the utilization of balloons, it has been discovered by the German soldiers that different kinds of wood are adapted to the cooking of different articles of food. Thus it is found that violins are best for cooking eggs, pianos for cooking beefsteak and ceilings for toast. In reference to meats, the Parisians discovered that camel is a superior kind of veal, seal is superior to lamb and bear to pork. We have no report upon the flesh of elephants, but judge that it is much superior to the beef which usually reaches the Toledo market.

A DESPATCH, from Trenton N. J., states that the Pharmaceutist Association of that State is in session there for the purpose of bringing before the Legislature the subject of restricting the sale of poisons and of regulating and licensing druggists and their clerks. This is in the line of our remarks yesterday upon the evils of the drug business, and indicates that the matter is attracting something of the attention which it merits in the Eastern States. The bill, it will be seen, is presented and urged by an association of druggists, which is a promising indication. The respectable and educated druggists, it seems to us, should combine for the protection of their business as well as the educated physicians. A state of things in which the "quack" druggist shall be in as bad odor as the "quack" physician is desirable, and this may be brought about by the combination of educated druggists and the aid of State Legislatures.

THE latest cable dispatches are to the effect that the prospects of the Empire are brightening. It is possible and also quite probable that between the GAMBETTA and FAVRE parties, the Empire will step in and carry off the prize. The Republicans are divided, and with the great desire of the French people for peace, the efforts of the Imperialists and the favor which the Germans manifest for the Empire, it is probable that it will be restored. Another despatch states that the Imperialists and monarchists will have a large majority in the Assembly. We have frequently stated our want of faith in the capacity of the French people to establish, much less to maintain, a Republic, though we have seen in their fortitude and their ability to maintain order while conducting an almost unparalleled defence, greater indications of their fitness for free government than they have ever before shown. The quarrel between the GAMBETTA and FAVRE parties demonstrates the inability of the liberals to unite in action unless held together by great and imminent public danger. The French Republic will doubtless be postponed, at least until after the next French revolution.

THE Ladies of the Mount Vernon Association are again before the public with appeals for contributions. The operations of the Society, it will be remembered, were interrupted by the war and the estate has fallen into a lamentable state of decay, from which the Society now propose to rescue it. To accomplish this the ladies must depend upon voluntary contributions. Among the specific objects proposed are the protection of the buildings against fire; complete drainage, necessary since the cellar is filled with water causing the timbers to decay and producing malaria, and a furnace for warming the house. This will require an expenditure of twelve thousand dollars. Several patriotic persons have undertaken the restoration of portions of the estate, from their own private means. Mr. CORCORAN, the Washington banker, has agreed to plant ornamental trees, and rebuild the old Summer house of either stone or brick. The State of New Jersey has furnished one room. The ladies ask who will furnish another or restore the fallen and falling corridors?

The American people are not remarkable for the care bestowed upon the estate-tombs and monuments of deceased patriots. The Mount Vernon estate was purchased by a herculean effort, with the assistance of EDWARD EVERETT, who raised by his *Ledger* papers and his address upon the character of WASHINGTON some $40,000, if we are correctly informed. The Washington Monument, however, remains uncompleted. The graves of JEFFERSON and HARRISON can scarcely be recognized. However, the American people have certainly had their hands full enough during the past decade, of graver matters to be justified in their neglect. Now that we are entered upon an era of what we have every reason for believing will be one of fabulous prosperity, we can do proper honor to the great dead, and to begin should contribute to the fund for repairing Mount Vernon

THE subject of minority representation is attracting attention in a number of States. The system in most favor appears to be the Cumulative vote which has been adopted in Illinois. By this method, as we have before explained, the State of Illinois is divided into Senatorial and Representative districts each of which elects three members. Each voter casts as many votes as there are members to be elected, and may give one vote to each candidate, or may concentrate and cast all his votes for one. This method secures minority representation, for in Republican Districts the Democrats will nominate but one candidate for whom each Democratic voter will cast three votes, while in Democratic Districts the Republicans will adopt the same tactics.

The subject, we notice, has recently been brought before the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and Ohio. Mr. BUCKALEW, of Pennsylvania, is connecting his name with this reform by a great deal of very persistent efforts to have it adopted in his own State. His effort to have a law passed applying it to general elections failed, but he has procured the passage by the Pennsylvania Senate of a bill applying the system to the election of school directors. There appears at once to be a double advantage in this, and we hope it will pass the Pennsylvania Assembly. It secures that which even during the most bitter political contests the people have endeavored to secure, viz: the exclusion of politics from the election of school directors and it further introduces the cumulative system in such a way as to familiarize the people with it and enable them to judge of its benefits. The vote on the passage of the bill, we notice, was not partizan, twelve Republicans and eleven Democrats having voted in the affirmative.

Hon. D. S. WADE, of Ashtabula, has also brought the subject before the Ohio Senate by a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill for the election of Senators and Representatives upon the Cumulative plan. Mr. WADE supported his resolution in an able speech in which he draws a rather rosy picture of the advantages of the system. In his opinion, its adoption would prevent sectional jealousy and secure the purity of the ballot. Its tendency would undoubtedly be in this direction, but does Mr. WADE suppose that the Democracy of New York city would be content with being represented in the city government or the State Assembly with a minority? Nothing but a majority will satisfy them and to secure that they will resort, as they have heretofore, to repeating, stuffing and fraudulent naturalization.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, which favors minority representation as it seems the Democracy would, though the only negative votes in the Pennsylvania Senate were cast by Democrats, presents a plan which it thinks preferable to the Cumulative vote system. This, it calls the average ticket plan by which the State of Ohio might be divided into five districts, each of which would elect say eight Senators and twenty Representatives to the General Assembly. To each ticket, when the vote was ascertained, would be apportioned as many members as its vote bore to the whole number cast. Thus, if one party had five-eights of the votes, it would have five Senators and the other would have three, or twelve Representatives and the other eight. There is a simplicity and exactness at least in this method which commends it.

The chief advantage which we see in these several schemes is in equalizing the minority representation. There has never been a time, and probably will not be, in the country, when the minority will not be represented in the National Legislature. It is possible to have but one party represented in a State Legislature, even under the district system, but we know of no instance in which it has occurred. A change, however, might be made with advantage, especially to sections like New England or portions of the South where the minority are not adequately and justly represented.

A WRITER in the New York *Times* gives some interesting facts concerning mad-stones in connection with the "Fauquier Mad Stone," of which we spoke recently. These stones, it seems, or imitations of them, are prepared by the Monks of Manila, and the snake-charmers of the Malabar and Coromandel coasts. One of these prepared stones was submitted to the distinguished FARADAY for analysis. It had been successfully used in extracting the poison from the bite of a cobra. A member of the Ceylon Civil Service vouched for the truth of the statement. FARADAY, after an analysis, stated it as his belief that the stone was "a piece of charred bone which has been filled with blood perhaps several times, and then charred again. Evidence of this is afforded, as well by the apertures of cells or tubes on its surface as by the fact that it yields or breaks under pressure, and exhibits an organic structure within. When heated slightly, water rises from it, and also a little ammonia; and, if heated still more highly in the air, carbon burns away, and a bulky white ash is left, retaining the shape and size of the stone." Dr. DAVY examined several which he found to possess absorbent power. THUNBERG describes one which he saw at Cape Colony, which was quite porous, and had such absorbing power that when speedily applied it would extract poison from a wound. A Mexican traveller found the stones in use in Mexico and gives a recipe for making them, thus: "Take a piece of hartshorn of any convenient size and shape, cover it well round with grass or hay, and inclosing both in a thin sheet of copper well wrapped around them, place the parcel in a charcoal fire till the bone is sufficiently charred." The writer of the article has seen the stones applied in India both with and without success, and has little faith in them.

There is abundance of testimony, therefore, to the effect that there are certain so-called stones, whether natural or artificial, which will extract poison from a wound. That there is any mysterious virtue in any stone when applied to a wound, is an impression which of course prevails only among the ignorant, but that a stone might be found with some medical as well as absorbent properties it would not be unscientific to hold. We judge that the effect is wholly a mechanical one, but the same might be said of any drug applied to a wound, for it is probable that chemical action is only a refined species of mechanical action. We however turn the subject over to those who have leisure and inclination to pursue it.

THE more attention we give to the facts concerning the new Northwest which is to be opened up by the Northern Pacific Railroad, the more we have the impression that the main tide of emigration is soon to set in that direction. Owing to the fact that the distance between London and Eastern Asia is fourteen hundred miles shorter by this line than by the present Pacific road, the Northern Pacific will become the main route for the trans-continental carrying trade. This of itself will induce settlement along the line. But the road opens up millions of acres of the best wheat and stock lands on the continent, if not in the world. Dakota has 150,000,000 acres of agricultural land similar to those of Illinois and Iowa and Montana has 23,000,000 acres of agricultural, 13,000,000 of timber and 69,000,000 acres of grazing lands. Idaho contains 40,000,000, or more acres of agricultural lands than Ohio. Out of the territories of Wyoming and those through which the road runs there is material for eighteen States like Ohio and ninety like Massachusetts. Sixty millions of these acres have been granted to the road by Congress which, with the millions owned by the Government, will be sold to settlers at the lowest rates and on the easiest terms. The two best sites for great commercial cities now known on the globe are said to be at the Lake Superior and Puget Sound terminus of the road, a fact which Eastern and European capitalists begin to appreciate. The region east of Puget Sound is one of the most remarkable on the continent, since its climate is exceedingly mild notwithstanding its high latitude. Navigation is never obstructed by ice in the severest winters, and flowers, which at Philadelphia would have to be housed, are left out all winter without injury. This is supposed to be due to the proximity of the great equatorial current of the Pacific which warms the waters along the shore and brings with it the warm winds from the South. The water expanse generally named on the maps as Puget Sound has a shore extending over eighteen hundred miles which is covered with the finest timber on the globe. Before the Northern Pacific Road is completed, it is predicted that saw-mills enough will be in operation on Puget Sound to yield 1,000,000 feet of lumber per day, with a prospect of increasing indefinitely. Immense coal deposits have also been found east of the Sound and some of the mines are now worked. Here then is to be one of the great manufacturing regions of the continent. The fisheries, both for food fishes and whales, will also afford for years to come an important trade. The trade also of the British possessions will find its outlet over this road, and this dependence and close intercourse will, as we have before suggested, strengthen the tendency to annexation.

There can be no doubt that thousands of young men from the East and the Mississippi Valley who are now just entering upon business life will see the region traversed by the Northern Pacific blossoming with agriculture and humming with industry, like the States of Indiana and Illinois, and will achieve their fortunes by joining in the tide which is soon to set in that direction. The region will be largely settled by colonization, both under the auspices of the Railroad Company and of private associations, and the Financial Agent, we understand, proposes that the school house and church shall follow close in the wake of the dwelling.

IT is said that DANIEL MCFARLAND has entered the lecture field against woman suffrage. As Mr. MCFARLAND was pronounced insane by a jury of twelve men, he will probably not affect the cause much either way, but it seems cruel in his friends not to take charge of him and keep him in some place of confinement, since the Courts are so lax in their practice in such cases. One of the oddest developments of the lecture system is the tendency of nearly all persons who have attained a bad notoriety to take to the lecture platform. They forget that notoriety, if it is of the bad order and odor, is not the only qualification which the public demands in a lecturer. SURRATT has discovered this after a few attempts, and MCFARLAND will probably do the same before he has lectured half a dozen times.

THE pacific tone of the British press and the British Government is one of the significant indications of the times. Upon the resolutions of General BUTLER welcoming the Fenian exiles to Washington, the London *Times* commented as an unprecedented proceeding, but referred it probably to the true motive, that of a desire to influence the Irish vote. A late despatch mentions two addresses delivered by members of Parliament before the Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool, the one conservative and the other liberal, but agreeing in expressing the conviction that all native born Americans cherish affection for England and that the hostility comes from alien born citizens and residents. Our morning despatches contain the statement that Minister SCHENCK is detained at Washington to meet representatives of the British Government authorized to negotiate for the settlement of the Alabama claims and the fishery questions. The anxiety of the British Government upon these questions is apparent, and we may anticipate a conciliatory disposition which has never before been brought to the settlement of differences between the two governments.

ONE of the rumors which we have come to look upon with irregular certainty is that Dr. LIVINGSTONE, the African explorer, has been killed by the natives or fallen a victim to the climate. But following these rumors we always have the assuring statements of Sir RODERICK MURCHISON, that the Doctor is probably not dead, for reasons set forth in his letters. Heretofore he has always been correct in maintaining the safety of his friend and the world will hope that he is equally so in his recent claim that the last rumor of the distinguished traveller's death is untrue. The last rumor, it seems, comes from the headwaters of the Congo, and Sir RODERICK undertakes to demonstrate that he could not have reached this region in the time which has transpired since he last wrote from Ujiji for supplies. Even if he had started to explore the region alone, without the men and supplies written for, there would not have been time to have penetrated the unexplored region which he proposed to traverse. We suppose it will be safe to trust Sir RODERICK as heretofore.

SOME of our cotemporaries are apprehensive that the war in France is not ended and that hostilities may be renewed at the conclusion of the armistice. This is probably due to the proclamation of GAMBETTA, who still keeps up a spirit of resistance probably in the hope of affecting somewhat the terms of peace. It will be seen, however, by the later despatches that FAVRE claims to speak for the whole country, and that GAMBETTA represents only the Government of defence. FAVRE is anxious for peace and appears broken in spirit. The volatile GAMBETTA has been out side of Paris and has escaped in the main the horrors of the war by his movements from place to place. The people are no doubt more anxious for peace than FAVRE himself, as it is intimated that 10,000,000 would now vote for a restoration of the Empire to secure it. The indications are that a peace upon the German terms will be concluded so soon as the National Assembly can meet. The Germans doubtless knew that the armistice meant this and nothing less, or they would not have granted it.

THE New York *Tribune* is severe upon the VINNIE REAM commission and business and intimates that the work was done by Italian journeymen. The *Tribune* is probably aware that journeymen workers in marble are employed by all sculptors and that obscure Italians had a hand in making the "Greek Slave." A sculptor need not do all the work upon his statues any more than an architect needs to do all the work upon the buildings which he designs. The correct thing for the *Tribune* to do would be to give us an intelligent criticism of the statue, taking into account the facts that it could not be altogether an ideal work and that it was not designed for an art gallery but for the Capitol. If it is not a good statue of LINCOLN let it be condemned. The fact that Miss REAM was aided in securing her commission by her pretty face and her pretty ways; that she went to Italy to execute the commission and that she employed journeymen sculptors to chip off the rough parts, are not good points to make against the statue. The question is whether or not Miss REAM's statue is such an expression of the man ABRAHAM LINCOLN as is worthy to be placed in the National Capitol. A number of public men, of those who were Mr. LINCOLN's friends and fellow townsmen and one or two artists have expressed great satisfaction with the work. It cannot therefore be altogether the lifeless and soulless block of Carrara marble which the *Tribune* would have us believe it is.

AN Indiana lady writes to a cotemporary in defence of the Present Man and has no sympathy whatever with that part of the woman movement which considers him a "brute."—She is not altogether satisfied with him as he is but he is the best she can get, and the Present Man we suppose is better than none. He is not a model, she admits, "no human being," she says, "ever is who is snubbed, flouted, trampled upon and persecuted." She professes not to care for the Coming Man, but we infer from her letter that she is a maiden lady and therefore that the Coming Man is the very one she is looking and caring for. The Present Man is married to some other woman and spends his evenings down street at a saloon or a club-room. He was content with Slavery and never cared whether the negro voted or not. He thinks the woman movement absurd and unnatural, for he takes things as he finds them and believes that it is better to endure the ills we have them fly to others that we know not of. He is conservative and looks upon CHARLES SUMNER, HENRY WARD BEECHER, WENDELL PHILLIPS and SUSAN B. ANTHONY as well-meaning but crack-brained people, who are seeking notoriety He is unable to realize that the reformers are the Coming Men already come to bring up the Conservatives to the demands of the age. We have nothing to say against the Present Man. He is useful as a break but he is apt to suppose that he is both steam and break and that the train could not run without him.

ONE of those reforms looking to the simplication of laws and legal documents, a subject to which we referred recently, is the obligation which some of our State legislators are under to make every resolution and law relate to but one subject which shall be clearly expressed in the title. The titles of laws at present in most States mean nothing to the people or the general public, who are most interested in them, and the conclusion "for other purposes," may cover a multitude of provisions. The result is that men can scarcely ever find a provision without applying to a lawyer, and as for understanding it after it is found, only those who have special aptitude for comprehending involved and obscure expression, can pretend to that. The reform should extend especially to the enactments of Congress.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, a memorial was presented praying for the passage of the House bill relative to cable communication between the United States and other countries. The parties presenting the memorial propose to lay a cable to Belgium by which messages of ten words which now cost $15 may be sent for $1. The Committee to which was referred the memorial relating to the dismissal of a Homeopathic physician from the position of Examining Pension Surgeon reported that they could not interfere in the matter and were discharged. Bills were passed for the protection of food fishes on the coast and providing for the administration of oaths and affirmations by Collectors of Customs and Surveyors acting as Collectors. A bill was passed to exempt certain boats from the payment of Marine hospital dues, and for other purposes. Bills were passed relating to duties on foreign merchandize on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and to facilitate the transmission of Asiatic, Australian and European merchandize into and across the United States. A number of private bills were passed, and the Senate, after a short executive session, adjourned.

In the House, a resolution was introduced and referred for the widening and deepening of the channel in the harbor of Monroe, Michigan. The Southern Pacific Railroad bill was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Pacific Railroad Committee. The bill authorizing the President to station a war vessel at the port of New York to convey supplies to the suffering people of France was passed, after being so amended as to authorize the stationing of a vessel at the port of Boston, and another at the port of Philadelphia. The bill to appropriate $10,000 to pay the expenses of the Select Committee appointed to investigate alleged Southern outrages was amended so as to make the appropriation $20,000, and the bill passed. Adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 4th, the House Joint Resolution authorizing the diversion of public lands granted to Oregon for school purposes was postponed. A resolution was adopted authorizing the President to station one or more national vessels at the port of New York, to carry supplies to the suffering people of France. After considering the Postoffice bill and an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a bill was passed to pay for the construction of certain mortar boats and steam tugs. A bill was introduced to divide the State of Illinois into three judicial districts. A resolution was introduced for the establishment of a National University in which homeopathy shall be recognized. A bill was passed to make the law which applies to Idaho, the object of which is to take the power of redistricting from the Legislature and give it to the United States Judges, apply to Wyoming and other territories. Several other bills relating to territories were passed, and after concurring in the Senate amendment to the House bills granting pensions to the surviving soldiers of 1812, the House adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 7th, the House joint resolution repealing the resolution which authorized the Postmaster General to adjust the claim of George Charpening was adopted. It recites the fraudulent character of the claim, exonerates the Postmaster General from blame and suggests an examination by the Court of Claims. A bill to pay loyal citizens of Loudon county, Virginia, for losses sustained during the war was passed. Communications from the President in reference to the Berlin mission and the reports of naval commanders in Dominican waters were laid before the Senate. Adjourned.

In the House, a bill was passed in reference to the adjustment of accounts and claims by accounting officers of the government, prohibiting such officers from reopening accounts or claims without specific authority and from acting as attorneys in the prosecution of claims before the department. A report was made upon the West Point cadet explosion, recommending the restoration of the cadets and the dismissal of the leaders and members of the class who participated in the kidnapping. The House considered the bill to establish a system of national education. The bill provides for the appointment by the President of a superintendent of national schools for each State and for the division of each State into as many districts as it has Representatives in Congress, for each of which a District Superintendent is to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. A direct tax of $50,000,000 is imposed and apportioned among the different States. Where there are school systems already established, the bill does not apply. Adjourned.

On Wednesday morning at about 9 o'clock, as the paymaster's car was going north on the Hudson River Railroad, near Yonkers, the engine jumped the the track and stood in the way of the down train, which was due at that moment. The down train, nearly on time to a minute, came in sight, but the paymaster had sent a signal ahead, and the train was stopped before reaching the engine off the track.

The certificate of incorporation of the Columbus Rink Association was filed at the office of the Secretary of State yesterday. The purpose of the company is to construct a rink in the city of Columbus for skating and other lawful sports, and for holiday fairs, festivals and public meetings. The capital stock is $3,000, in shares at $25 each. The corporators are T. W. Tallmadge, Geo. B. Wright, Isaac C. Aston, L. C. Bailey, D. R. Roselle and Alfred Kelley.

Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson gave a dramatic reading in a charity course at Norwich, Conn., on Monday evening She charmed a large audience at once by her power as a reader, and by her ladylike presence and bearing.

Correspondence.

Washington Letter.

SUBSIDIES TO STEAMSHIP COMPANIES—ITEMS OF NEWS.

[Correspondence of the BLADE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1871.

The word "subsidy" is not a popular word with the American people, and, hence, the enemies of a railroad project or a steamship project are very quick to apply it to any enterprise which they wish to make odious. Webster defines it to be "a specific sum of money paid by one prince to another to purchase the service of auxiliary troops." So, also, *subsidize* is "to purchase assistance by the payment of a subsidy." When, therefore, the newspapers speak of subsidies to railroad companies they mean to say that the lands are given to secure the building of a railroad when it otherwise could not be built; and when they speak of steamship subsidies they mean the money paid to establish a steamship line when it otherwise could not be established.

Just now steamship subsidies are the prevailing excitement in Washington and the telegraphic reports of Congress, which are sent from here probably tell you that on Thursday the Senate took up the bill "to subsidize a steam ship line in the Gulf of Mexico."

You need not understand by this loose language that Congress proposes to bring up this steam ship line, or that the other lines which we seem anxious to subsidize are actually to become the property of Uncle Sam, or that Uncle Sam in any way meditates parting with the hard gold in the sub-treasuries in order to help monopolists build steam ships. There is, in fact, only enough of subsidy in what they propose to do to make a hook on which to hang an odious name.

We pay railroads for carrying our mails, but these roads do not appear to be *subsidized*. We pay our coast steamers for the same service, but there is no conflicting interest so strong as to make it necessary that such a needful service should have an odious name. But in relation to our ocean marine there happens to be two great conflicting views. The protectionists hold that we cannot have a prosperous commerce without holding out to it a helping hand, and the free-traders condemn all such help because they say it is made necessary only by the policy of protection. So, to make it odious, they gave it a bad name.

But what is proposed to be done is not such a bold bribe as the word *subsidy* would seem to imply. Our ships, for some reason, cannot recover their position as the carriers of the nation; and, what they ask is a permanent business contract for a series of years to insure remuneration for the great and doubtful cost of building steamers and establishing steamship lines. They ask no money to help them build their ships, but they ask to be secured for 10 or 20 years in a contract for carrying the mails; the contract price being nothing more than the postage on the letters which they transport.

This does not seem to be much of a subsidy. One would think that, it a permanent steamship line could be brought into existence by a contract so reasonable as this, Congress ought not to haggle about it through two or three weary sessions. The lines which are awaiting action in order to "start up," are one from New Orleans to the Gulf coast of Mexico; one from San Francisco to Australia, by the way of Honolulu; and several between New York and various European ports. For the two first, the ships are already provided and the lines ready to be instituted as soon as the necessary bills are passed; for the last there are organizations formed and credible assurances are given that first class iron steamers shall be rapidly produced as soon as they are assured of the mail contract for a series of years.

Without meddling with the matter of difference between the freetraders and the protectionists, I may say that the advantage of these lines can hardly be over estimated, and that the postage contract should not be thought of in comparison with the avenues of wealth which would be opened up by every such enterprise.

Mr. Kellogg in his very able speech on this subject well said that "nearly all our outward freight and mail and passage money, amounting to more than $50,000,000 annually, goes into the pockets of foreigners and helps to build up a foreign commerce at the expense of our own. In 1861 our foreign trade called for an American tonnage of 2,644,628 tons, while that of Great Britain was 3,179,688 tons." In 1868 our tonnage had fallen to 1,505,000 and the British had risen to 4,265,000.

One of these lines proposes to open up a direct trade with Mexico from our most convenient port. The effect would be to cheapen transportation, make a new market for our productions, and stimulate the industry of the whole country. At present our trade with Mexico is not one quarter what it should be, and yet we send there by the roundabout way of New York, 60,000 barrels of flour annually. It is easy to see how this amount would swell, if we could send flour direct from New Orleans, at one quarter the expense, and bring back the productions of Mexico at the same reduced rates. It costs a dollar to send a barrel of flour from St. Louis to New York, and 25 cents to send the same barrel to New Orleans; and Mr. Kellogg estimates the real difference of cost for a barrel from St. Louis to Mexico by New York and New Orleans at over two dollars. Allowing this to be an exaggeration and still it is plain that such a steam line would open up advantages vastly beyond the pittance of postage which it would require to start it and make it permanent.

It is said that the secret sessions of the Senate are very lively and cheerful occasions just now, and that Mr. Sumner carries his points about as often as he loses them.

The Democratic papers tell us that the President has a brother-in-law (Mr. Cramer) in nomination for the mission to Denmark, and that the Foreign Committee holds it back, and will not report it, and that a motion ordering a report to be made failed; but it did not fall of a large amount of democratic talk about the nepotism of President Grant.

Ex-Secretary Cox has been before the committee of investigation on Indian affairs and made a good impression in favor of Commissioner Parker who is understood to need it.

The West Point investigation shows a good deal of tax discipline growing out of favoritism for the sons of powerful officers and influential members of Congress.

The female women are trying to get a chance to appear in person before Congress in order to show the follies of Mr. Bingham's report.

There is some talk that the test oath bill may be vetoed. BUCKEYE.

Letter from Kelley's Island.

WINTER LIFE ON KELLEY'S ISLAND—LYCEUMS—AMUSEMENTS—A GRAPHIC SKETCH OF THE BINGHAMTON MURDER.

KELLEY'S ISLAND, Feb. 2.

EDITORS BLADE:—The question has been often asked me, "how do you manage to spend your winters, living on an island?" The questioners very naturally supposing, that after the close of navigation, we are completely isolate from the outer world. Such is not, however, the case. We receive our mails tri-weekly with as much regularity as any other locality, and a constant communication is kept up with the main land, by means of ice boats and skates, and we frequently have good crossing on the ice for teams. A few days ago your correspondent took a trip to Sandusky in a sleigh, enjoying a most delightful sleigh ride on the ice.

The islanders are an intellectual people as is shown in the great number of papers and magazines which they are subscribers for. We have a literary society which meets weekly, where a paper called *The Islander* (now going through its eleventh volume) is read. Editors are appointed who conduct its management one week each. It is made up mostly of original contributions many of which would well grace the columns of more pretentious journals. In it is kept a complete record of events, and being carefully preserved and bound, will prove of incalculable value in the future.

On the 31st ult., the "Young People's Association," (another literary society,) gave a Calico-Apron and Neck-tie party at Kelley's Hall. The young people deserve great credit for the admirable manner in which it was conducted. The most important feature was the supper which was hugely enjoyed by all who partook of it. The other attractions were a "Fine Art Gallery," requiring a small admission fee, where the patrons were most beautifully *sold*. A vote was taken as to who was the handsomest lady present—all having a vote by paying a small sum—resulting in the choice of a "maiden fair" from the west end of the Island. The whole closing with the inevitable dance, of which our people are so fond. Altogether it was very enjoyable, and will long be remembered by those who were present. The result will enable the young people to purchase another hundred dollars worth of books for their already well-stocked library.

I have noticed in the BLADE several accounts concerning Edward H. Rueloff, the Binghamton murderer who is to be executed at that place on March 3d. From a personal knowledge of this remarkable man, I give you a few items, and I beg to say that in your "Editorial Notes," where you remark that he is *not* learned, that you have been misinformed. I became acquainted with him in 1842, at Ithaca, New York, the place where he murdered his wife and child, and so effectually secreted their bodies that to this day, they have never been found. At that time he was clerking in a drug store and studying medicine, He then spoke several languages, and so fluently, that his nationality could not be determined. The cast of his features and general appearance would indicate that he was a German; it was subsequently developed that he was a native of Nova Scotia.

Aside from his knowledge of the different languages he was a regularly educated physician, and had a thorough knowledge of law, more particularly the criminal branch. In 1843 he was tried at Ithaca for abducting his wife and child, the authorities failing to indict him for murder, as their bodies could not be found, although there was no question as to his guilt. At his trial he made a speech in his own defence, which for elegance of language, sound reasoning, and a thorough knowledge of law, was commented on as an effort that could not be excelled. His attorney, S. B. Cushing, Esq., afterwards Attorney General of the State of New York, (who has been dead for several years) remarked in the hearing of your correspondent that Rueloff's knowledge of criminal law was extraordinary. He served ten years in the Auburn, N. Y., penitentiary, was confined in jail six years, waiting his different trials; was tried for the murder of his wife and child, was found guilty, and (I think) sentenced to be hung. While waiting the execution of his sentence he made his escape, but was recaptured near Castalia, Erie county, Ohio; was returned to Ithica, where a new trial was granted and he was acquitted. He seems to have had plenty of means at all times to fee his lawyers and to assist in his escape from prison.

While at large, and before his recapture, he froze his toes so that a portion of his left foot had to be amputated. I perceive by the trial at Binghamton that his deformed foot was strong evidence of his complicity in the murder of Myrick. The shoes found in the stove had the peculiar shape of his feet.

When I knew him he possessed nothing attractive in his appearance. On the contrary, his countenance was somewhat repulsive. But what is remarkable, he had a peculiar manner in his conversation that fascinated almost everyone with whom he conversed, especially with the young. When first placed in jail he so worked upon the sympathies of the sheriff's daughter, a young Miss of sixteen, that she at one time procured the keys of his cell for the purpose of setting him at liberty, and was only prevented by her intentions being discovered. His influence over young Jarvis—a son of the jailer at Ithaca, when he made his escape—made him a professional burglar, resulting in his complicity in the Binghamton tragedy, and in his being drowned in attempting to escape after the murder.

He never forgot a face or hardly a name. In 1858 I visited him in jail at Ithaca, and he recognized me immediately, although fifteen years had elapsed since he had seen me, and when I was but a boy. Possessing an education and natural abilities, that fitted him to occupy any position in society, it becomes one of the mysteries in human nature that his talents should be perverted in becoming one of the greatest criminals of the present day he made crime a study and reduced it almost to a science. And now, an old man of sixty years, he reaps his reward in a just expiation of his crimes upon the scaffold, for I doubt whether our criminal records can furnish a parallel. This fiend in human shape—for, according to all accounts, he has directly and indirectly been the cause of the death of no less than eight persons, his wife and child, his sister-in-law and child, who, after prescribing for them for a trifling illness, died in a day or two afterward; his mother-in-law, Myrick, Jarvis and his companion.

I have been induced to write the above account of this man, as nearly every paper has something to say about him, and my personal knowledge of him is sufficient to prove that in one instance at least a man need not necessarily be uneducated in order to be a great criminal.

XAVIER.

Thomas Sheridan, a prominent citizen of Des Moines county, Iowa, lost his barn and some other property by fire, and met with some other misfortunes. So he walked three miles in his stocking feet, to the river, and with no clothing on but his shirt and pantaloons. He found an air-hole, and, after getting on the ice, tied his arms behind him with his suspenders, and then made a slip noose with one end of a rope he had carried with him around his neck, while the other end was tied around his ankle. Thus fettered, he plunged in. Neighbors to the number of sixty five or seventy turned out to hunt for the body, and it was found two or three hundred yards below the air-hole.

GOSSIP.

A brass andiron is made of brass and iron.

A woman's bow ideal—The marriage tie.

The violets are in blossom in New Orleans.

Boston is to have another peace jubilee in June, 1872.

The drinking places in Terre Haute, Ind., are said to outnumber all the other business houses.

The champion "knitter" of Vermont is Mrs. L. H. Orcutt, of South Barton, who knit in nine hours nine double mittens, men's size—one an hour.

The Trenton *Gazette* says that the assertion that the railroads of New Jersey are bound by law to carry members of the Legislature free is absurd, but is true.

A somnambulist, clad only in his usual nocturnal gear, walked into a church, at Versailles, Ill., during service, the other night, creating immense commotion.

A Western man who was recently invited to a seat on the floor of the House at Washington, indignantly refused, saying that he was accustomed to sit on chairs at home.

Michigan has a large direct trade with Liverpool in apples, and a large part of the American fruit thus sent to England is transhipped to the Mediterranean in exchange for other fruit.

Still another way of killing a cat has been found. One died recently in New York from licking the face of a lady who had just dressed herself for the street and had improved her complexion.

Last summer a poor Welshman paid his last money ($75) for a few acres of poor land at Monson, Maine. He soon opened a splendid quarry of slate, and has lately sold the property for $16,000.

The other day the woman suffragists had a meeting at the Capital, and Mrs. Grant sent a message saying that she was unavoidably detained, but that her heart was with them, and she wished them much success.

The present style of men's hats is an exact reproduction of the fashion of 1840. The present scrambled style of ladies' head dress is of older origin, being the identical fashion which prevailed before the invention of combs.

It should be set down to the credit of the Hon. Eli Saulsbury, the new Senator from Delaware, that when he gave an entertainment to his friends after the election, he did not tempt them by any sort of alcoholic liquor.

One of the Boston papers rashly expressed the opinion, the other day, that it is more benevolent to give $2,000 than it is to give $1,000. It did, however, suggest some restrictions as to the manner in which it should be given.

Proper-minded beadle to forward young man: "Come, you gents, you are not wanted in here, there's a wedding coming off." Forward young man to proper-minded beadle. "Well, I don't know that either, if you don't let me in, for I'm the bridegroom."

Spurgeon began life as usher in a school at Newmarket; delivered sermons at the early age of seventeen, and gained quite a reputation as the "Boy Preacher." For a number of months he preached in a barn in Waterbeach, and drew such crowds that numbers could not get inside, but stood under the sky to catch the sound of his voice.

Since her humiliation the Empress Eugenie has displayed a dignity and force of character which she was never before supposed to possess. Her trials have been great, but she has borne them with fortitude. She has been approached by those who desired to restore the Empire and play France into the hands of the Imperialists, but the patriotic woman has invariably refused to become a party to any such schemes, or to cast her vote in favor of a peace which was not honorable to her adopted country. The baptism of suffering has developed a great soul in her who was once supposed to be only fit to reign as one of fashion's queens.

Albert Pike was met in Vicksburg, Miss., a few weeks ago, by the editor of the Jackson *Pilot*, and the latter tells how he was struck, thus: "His long and luxuriant hair—gray with the frosts of many winters—hung down in masses which almost covered his broad and stalwart shoulders. His eyes were clear and piercing. The element of poetry, which is so strongly recognizable in his character, shone very plainly, notwithstanding he was smoking a pipe of enormous construction, and whose strength and vileness would destroy the eyesight of ordinary men. He wore an an old 'slouch-hat,' and his clothes were seedy, but he had that lordly air about him which his seedy clothes and careless habits could not disguise; a leonine aspect—the very face and front of Jove (as we remember Jove.)"

For a long time the Patagonians, it was understood, were real giants. Then this was denied; observers, it was asserted, had looked at them through the magnifying medium of a fog. But a letter from a member of the Magellan Colony speaks of some of them as standing six feet, six or seven inches, and "from head to heel symmetry itself." Nor is it unusual to find a Patagonian weighing as much as 285 pounds. With all their splendid physical characteristics, the race is degenerating "through the use of tobacco and liquor." Moreover, with all their bodily strength, the people are said to be exceedingly cowardly. Most of their wounds are given from behind. Heretofore they have recovered marvellously soon from wounds, but with their degeneration the process is slower.

The London *Food Journal* says: "Physiologically, soup has great value for those who hurry to and from their meals, as it allows an interval of comparative rest to the fainting stomach before the more substantial beef and button is attacked, rest before solid food being as important as rest after it. Let a hungry and weary merchant or lawyer rush *in medias res*—plunge boldly into roast beef, and what is the result? The defeat is often as precipitate as was the attack. When the body is weary the stomach must be identified with it, and cannot, therefore, stand the shock of some ill-masticated, half-pound weight of beef. But if a small plateful of light soup be gently insinuated into the system, nourishment will soon be introduced, and strength will follow to receive more substantial material."

President Woolsey spoke of the situation of France at the recitation of the Senior Class of Yale on Monday morning, remarking that it was evident that the capitulation of Paris had been hastened by internal strife. There was, he said, a faction in France called Red Republicans, who were Atheists and Communists. Actuated by party spirit and not by patriotism, they did not contend for any principle, their great aim being to get the upper hand and force their political creeds down the throats of their countrymen. He feared it might be uncharitable to express such an opinion, but it was his belief that Gambetta had been contending for a party and not for France. He could not think that any man would have resisted so long, with certain failure and disaster staring him in the face, from pure and patriotic motives.

Edwin Adams, the actor, can turn a handspring.

Hon. L. D. Campbell raises more colts than any man in Ohio.

Bret Hart has arrived in New York and the Mrs. Leo Hunters are after him.

The Pope has his private library and his important papers and documents packed ready for removal from the Vatican.

The "Dodge Club" has been organized in Boston. The qualification for membership is experience and skill in dodging creditors.

Mexico is reveling now in a presidential election, three revolutionary insurrections of moderate extent, and the same number of volcanic eruptions.

Horace Greeley advices the flower girls of New York to sprinkle the soil with indigo and elderberry juice, thus aiding nature in giving variegated hues.

In New Orleans an old Creole died who had lived for years in extreme poverty, and who bequeathed to a distant relative property worth $50,000 or $60,000.

Those North Adams Chinamen are about organizing a band, and have received their instruments, consisting of two drums, a gong, a pair of symbols and a clarionet.

One of the "lost arts" has been found. It is believed that the principal preservative substance used in embalming the mummies of Egypt was carbolic acid in its crude state.

In Great Falls, N. H., the other day, Rev. J. W. White, of the Advent Society, immersed nine persons through ice twenty inches thick, in the midst of a heavy snow storm.

Mrs. Priscilla Langnish, a New Jersey woman, claims to be the inventor of the "gentleman's pocket spittoon—neat, handy, not fragile, secure from leakage, and ornamental, for use in cars and churches."

The New York *Tribune* thus blasphemes the "vealy" stage of courship: "The talk of young people who are somewhat intimate is not of a much higher order then the inarticulate murmuring of a mother to her baby."

Lord Willoughby made a sensation in New York till it was discovered that he wasn't an English peer, but simply a Brooklyn dry goods merchant, and that the "handle" of his name came from the preacher at his christening.

W. W. Corcoran, the Washington banker who has given to that city a magnificent Art Gallery building and endowed it, has determined to dedicate it by a grand ball, the proceeds whereof shall go toward the National Washington Monument.

For two years or more ex-Secretary Seward has been meditating the publication of a book, which he describes as a "History of the Obligations of the World to America," and for which, in part, his recent travels in Mexico and on the Pacific coast were undertaken.

Butler, Pa., had a celebration over the opening of a twenty-mile railroad, and the feature was the burial of the stage coach, and a procession of Pittsburgers up the street, led by the stage driver, equipped with penny horns, jewsharps, dinner bells, gongs, and fish horns.

The latest London invention will have immense popularity, if it is equal to what is claimed for it. It is called "the digitorium—a small dumb piano." It is said that, by means of it, pupils can learn to play on all instruments keyed like the piano, without making a noise.

A Connecticut woman put in an offset to the objection that women can't bear arms, so often urged against giving them the right of suffrage, in the right that they can bear children, "which is quite as important to the interests of a nation." That proposition is not likely to be disputed.

A young gentleman, after having paid his addresses to a young lady for some time, popped the question. The lady in a frightened manner said, "You scare me, sir." The gentleman did not wish to frighten the lady, and consequently remained quiet for some time, when she exclaimed, "Scare me again."

Swinburne's new poem, "Songs Before Sunrise" is attacked for its blasphemy.—"Sunrise" in it is that of the Republic in politics and of Pantheism in religion. He assails the religious belief and most consecrated associations of others with the utmost virulence, as well as giving expression to his own views. He dedicates his book to Mazzini, and everywhere whose ships his ideal Republic as fervently as the old Italian liberty-lover could wish.

Near Newburyport, Mass., is a dwelling erected in 1682, and good for five hundred years yet, unless pulled down. It is heavily timbered, the stairs being of oaken blocks ten inches wide and ten inches thick. It was used for a garrison in the time of the Indian wars. What is quite as remarkable as anything about it is the fact that the dwelling is now occupied by the seventh generation of the family that built it, the Christian name of each owner being Benjamin.

The engines of a new Chinese gunboat, constructed by natives, were tried, and found to work most satisfactorily, a few days since. The native government has determined upon going in for iron clads, and an expert has been sent for to England. Upon his arrival the construction of an armored frigate will be at once proceeded with, the Marine Constructor to the Imperial Government, Mr. A. G. Lambert, furnishing the design.—Verily the world moves—even in China.

Professor Huxley dresses elegantly. He is tall, strong and gracefully built, but has none of the dense solidity, begot of beer and beef, that is characteristic of the modern Briton. His head is rather square than oval, his hair thick, and straight, and black. The forehead is perpendicular and dogmatic; the nose not turned up, but turned into the air; thin, firm-shut lips, above a chin mercilessly firm, and small eyes that sparkle in their deep sockets with a cunning that is not human, that you see in some animals, but seldom in man.

The New York artists are no entirely pleased with Thomas Nast for being so successful, and declare that he knows nothing about art, that he has no idea of proportion, and is altogether incapable of drawing, and that the fact that the public admires him is only an indication that the public is an idiot. The other day a journalist happened to praise the clever caricaturist to an artist, who replied: "What, do you pretend to tell me that Nast knows anything about art? The idea is absurd! Why Nast is the director of a bank up town and is worth a hundred thousand dollars. Did you ever hear of a real artist who was ever worth anything."

A balloon, which left Paris at 7 A. M. on January 16th, passed over Brussels at 9 o'clock. The passengers, believing themselves to be over French territory occupied by the Prussians, continued their voyage; but on coming in sight of the sea, an hour later, they ripped open the balloon, and descended 4,000 metres in five minutes. The shock was terrific. They were thrown out of the car in a state of insensibility, with one bag containing dispatches, near the coast of Holland. The balloon then remounted, but eventually fell into the sea and sank, with the remainder of the dispatches.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

The official population of New Jersey is 905,795.

The number of foreign passengers arrived in this country last year were 284,815.

Sister Stanislaus, for nearly sixty years member of the order of Carmelite nuns, died on the 4th at Baltimore.

The Evangelical Lutheran Trinity congregation dedicated a new church edifice at Cincinnati on the 4th.

Twenty-eight thousand dollars has been contributed by Boston toward sending a ship laden with provisions to France.

Father Hyacinthe's appeal, in the New York *Independent*, for Catholic reformation and the annulment of the decrees of the Vatican Council, creates a sensation among Catholics in New York.

Such a thick cloud of smoke rested upon Cincinnati till eleven o'clock on the 4th that gas was necessary in almost all the houses, and in some parts of the city objects could not be seen a half a square distant.

An infant daughter of Mr. James Bellman, of Rockville, Indiana, died on Sunday evening last, from the effects of a bean which had lodged in its windpipe. This is the second death that has occurred in that place from the same cause within a year or eighteen months past.

On Tuesday, a train on the Burlington & Missouri Railroad, brought in from the West 18 cars of tea and three cars of silk, en route by fast freight line to New York. It came by the Pacific Road from San Francisco to Omaha, and will beat the Suez Canal route from China to New York City out of all time.

The composition of the United States Senate will be considerably changed at the next session. From twenty-four States but five Senators have been re-elected, viz: Morrill, of Maine, Wilson, of Massachusetts, Cragin, of New Hampshire, Anthony, of Rhode Island, and Robertson, of South Carolina.

A State Convention of the Illinois Woman's Suffrage Association will be held in Chicago next Wednesday and Thursday. Among the speakers will be Mrs. Livermore, Mrs. Swisshelm, Mrs. Juka Ward Howe, and other well-known champions of the cause.

New Orleans has been rejoicing in continued warm weather, which has given quite an impetus to vegetation. Already the violets are purpling the borders, and the amarque and cloth of gold will soon be all a bloom. The orange trees, which many thought were killed, are also giving signs of life.

A few days ago Joseph Stryker, of Warren county, Ohio, and his lieutenant, George Buck, had an altercation regarding a lease, in which blows were exchanged resulting finally in Van Horn, a third party, striking Stryker with a club and breaking his skull. Stryker died on the 4th. Both of the other parties were arrested.

The meteorologists on the top of Mount Washington took eleven tons of coal to last them all winter, but over half of it was gone a week ago. Their stove contains seven dampers, which, during the gales, will not stop the draft, but rattles fearfully. One of the party recently came three miles down the mountain on a piece of board placed over the centre rail containing the ratchet work of the railroad, in about forty-five minutes, regulating the velocity with a pair of short legs from sleeper to sleeper.

The Jacksonville *Journal* says that a mortgage was filed for record in that county last week, made by the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad over to Mr. Francis B. Cooley, of Hartford, Conn., to secure the payment of one thousand bonds, amounting to $1,000,000, the bonds bearing 7 per cent interest and running till the year 1900. The mortgage is stamped with five revenue stamps of $200 each.

A man by the name of Fitzgerald, in Bedford precinct, Henderson county, Iowa, was shot dead by Frank Huston, a step-son, on Monday. It seems that some time ago a quarrel took place between Frank and his step father, and the latter drove Frank from home, threatening to kill him. On Monday the parties met in the road, when the old man told Frank his time had come, and rushed toward him with a bowie-knife. Frank, seeing his step-father advance in such a threatening manner, drew a revolver and shot him dead. Young Huston afterwards gave himself up the authorities.

An interesting question is at present before Congress—the claim of William and Mary College, to indemnification for damages during the war. The Geneva International Congress adopted the rule that all institutions of learning and charity shall be declared neutral property, not to be used by either contestent, and to be remunerated for damages incidentally occurring from military operations, and an attempt is being made to have this rule followed in this country. This looks as though it were an element in the progress of civilization, and the rule is likely to prevail.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—A number of journals in North France denounce the recent decrees by Gambetta and urge that the country needs and desires peace.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—Uneasiness is succeeding the exaltation caused by the fall of Paris. Funds are depressed and no confidence is felt that the terms of peace will be accepted by the Bordeaux Assembly. Incessant exertions are making for the resumption of the war, the plans being to re-equip the armies, overrun the whole of France and reduce it to submission by a savage and relentless campaign.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—Intense suffering prevails here. Hundreds are dying daily of starvation. The food received is wholly inadequate.

LONDON, Feb. 6th.—Twenty-four government ovens at Deptford, are engaged night and day in baking bread for Paris. Immense quantities of provisions are being sent in. Four government store vessels are loading to-day, and sixteen others are ready to load.

Arrangements are being made in Berlin for the Emperor's arrival. He will be in Berlin by the 8th of March at the latest. His Majesty will leave Versailles on the 4th and pass through Mundren and Madgeburg on his way to the Capital. The whole army of investment will march through the Arc de Triomphe Avenue, de l'Imaeratrice, Rue de Rivoli and Rue St. Antoine, simply for the purpose of passing through Paris. The houses on either side of the route will be cleared of their inhabitants and occupied by German troops.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The government is being informed of the danger of the Queen's being insulted in going from Buckingham Palace to open Parliament on Thursday. Extraordinary arrangements are being made to keep the populace back from the line of procession. The Queen's unpopularity has never reached such an alarming point as at the present.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 30.—The election excitement is dying out. The prospect of Juarez is the brightest. The friends of Diaz will use their utmost to elect him President. The adherents of Juarez are making efforts to oust Romero and Mijia from the Cabinet. Romero is replenishing the Treasury by the sale of Church property. It is generally conceded that Romero, as Minister of Finance, is a failure.

BORDEAUX, February 7.—Members of the Government, who have arrived here from Paris, telegraphed to the Prefects of all the Departments last night a decree annulling the Bordeaux decree of the 31st of January, in relation to electoral disqualifications, as incompatible with the principle of universal suffrage. The Paris decree of the 29th of January is maintained.

The London Telegraph has the following information from inside of Paris to the 3d: Meetings which are held in various halls are becoming more demonstrative.

Some speakers demand the arrest and trial of those who surrendered the city. The Liberal Republican Committee has declared that the government of the 4th of September should be arraigned by the National Assembly, to render an account of their conduct of the defense of Paris and give their reasons for agreeing to an armistice. The committee also declare that no treaty ratifying the cession of Alsace and Lorraine should be signed, and that Paris should continue her defense and refuse to capitulate.

La Reine Blanche, one of the orators, declared France demanded a Robespierre and that Guillotine alone could save the country. This sentiment was received with enthusiasm by the audience. Deputies who favor the continuation of the war, loudly applauded at all the meetings.

Trochu has declined a candidacy for the Assembly in a letter in which he says:

"I only consent to retain the Presidency of the Government because it was my duty. I have, with my colleagues, a common responsibility, from which I am about to be discharged, and my post must finish with the events which gave it rise."

The meeting at which this letter was read shouted with one voice, "The members of the Government are cowards."

PARIS, Feb. 7.—Colonel Piezza, accused of inciting a revolt on the night of Jan. 27th, by calling the National Guard to arms, was brought before a court martial yesterday, but the Court declared itself incompetent to try him.

Flour will be exhausted by Saturday, and on Sunday Paris will be without bread. The Bank of France advances 200,000,000 francs to pay the city's war contribution and the city will issue bonds to repay the loan.

Great fears are expressed that Paris may, after to-morrow, experience the horrors of actual starvation. This, coupled with fears of violence from the ultra mob, makes the more respectable portion of the people long even for the presence of the Prussians for protection.

The agricultural statistics of the census returns are said to show a rapid growth in the business of market gardening in the vicinity of towns and cities during the last ten years.

A NEW

FARMERS' PAPER.

THE AMERICAN

Farm Journal!

A PRACTICAL PAPER DEVOTED TO

AGRICULTURE HORTICULTURE AND HOME INTERESTS

We have commenced the publication of a new paper, devoted to the interests of the Farm, the Garden and the Home, and are perfecting such arrangements as will render it one of the most valuable Agricultural Journals published in the United States. The AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL will be

Eminently Practical

In all its various departments, containing in a plain and intelligible form, the results of the observations, experiments and labors of Practical Farmers, Stock Growers, Gardeners, Housekeepers, etc., in all parts of the country. Every question of interest to the great producing classes will receive proper notice and comment; and all improvements in modes of culture, machinery, implements, grains, fruits, &c., &c., will be promptly laid before our readers.

In the Department of

Household Economy,

As in all other Departments of the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, we shall aim at the practical and the useful rather than the theoretical and visionary—giving in every number information that will be worth to every reader many times the cost of a year's subscription.

THE AMERICAN

FARM JOURNAL

Will be elegantly printed on fine white paper each number will contain sixteen pages of four columns each; it will be handsomely illustrated with engravings of farming machinery, implements, stock, fruits, flowers, &c., and will be in all respects a first-class journal for the Farm and the Home.

TERMS:

Having determined to secure for the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL the largest circulation of any periodical of its class in the United States, we have decided to place the price of subscription within the reach of every family in the country

One copy, one year..... 50cts

The Farm Journal and the Blade

The FARM JOURNAL and the TOLEDO BLADE will both be sent to any address for two dollars and twenty-five cents for one year; and the FARM JOURNAL will be sent for one year to persons who, at present subscribers to the BLADE, on receipt of seventy-five cents.

Address

MILLER, LOCKE & CO.,

TOLEDO, OHIO

To Lovers of Music

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MUSIC PUBLISHED.

Whitney's Ten Cent Series

3 Pieces of First Class Music Ten Cents!

30 Pieces of First Class Music for $1.00!

W. W. WHITNEY

Toledo, Ohio,

Has now ready Ten Numbers of his Ten Cent Musical Series. Each number contains three pieces of first class music. The first piece of each number is a popular song, with Piano accompaniment—the other two are popular dances.

The following is the list:

No. 1.

"ROOM AMONG THE ANGELS."
"THE BRIGHT FOREVERMORE."
"WHO'LL BE FOR JESUS?"

No. 2.

"DOWN BY THE SAD SEA SHORE."
"ROUND THE THRONE OF GLORY."
"GLORIOUS KINGDOM."

No. 3.

"BONNIE LITTLE BURRNIE"—Song.
"MEET ME BEYOND THE RIVER."
"WEARY CHILD I'LL GIVE YOU REST."

No. 4.

"BONNIE HIGHLAND LASSIE."
"A KISS FOR A BLOW."
"BEAUTIFUL LAND ON HIGH."

No. 5.

"WEEP NO MORE O'ER ALLIE'S GRAVE."
"COME INTO CHRIST'S ARMY."
"MY HOME FAR AWAY."

No. 6.

"BEAUTIFUL RAINBOW."
"DON'T YOU HEAR THE ANGELS SING."
"WE'LL CROWN THEM WITH ROSES"—Temperance.

No. 7.

"CROWN PRINCE GRAND MARCH."
"SHALL WE MEET BEYOND THE RIVER."
"OVER IN THE PROMISED LAND."

No. 8.

"LITTLE KATY'S FIRST WALTZ."
"BY-AND-BY."
"GOD IS MY FATHER I KNOW."

No. 9.

"SILVER SPRING SCHOTTISCHE."
"THE BIBLE SAYS WE MAY."
"HAIL THE GLORIOUS DAWNING."

No. 10.

DON'T KICK A MAN WHEN HE'S DOWN."
"WE COME WITH SONG."
"JESUS' LITTLE LAMB."

The ten numbers sent securely wrapped to any address in the United States or Canada, on receipt of

ONE DOLLAR!

Or any one number on receipt of Ten Cents.

30 000 each of the first three numbers have been already sold.

30 Pieces of Music for $1.

Be sure and send in your orders quickly. Address,

W. W. WHITNEY,

TOLEDO OHIO.

ONE DIME will secure by return mail copies of THE BRIGHT SIDE the cheapest, most attractive and most popular 8 page family paper in the world—all stories complete; worth three times the money. Splendid premiums, and large cash commissions to agents. Order at once.

JOHN B. ALDEN & CO., Publishers,
nov7w13t Chicago, Ill.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample which will do to commence work on, and a copy of Peoples' Literary Companion—one of the largest and best family papers published—all sent free. Now is the time. Those who are already employed should write at once. Address E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

Revolving Kaleidoscopes. $1.00 Holiday $5 different comical and entertaining dissolving views, constructed of the best material and on scientific principles. Sent free by mail, complete in a case, to any address on receipt of price, $1.00. Send 3 cent stamp for catalogue of magic goods most suitable in the market. Address

BARKLEY & CO., 84 John st., N. Y.
dec29w4t

GETTING UP CLUBS.

GREAT SAVING TO CONSUMERS.

Parties require how to get up clubs. Our answer is, send for Price List, and a Club Form will accompany it with full directions, making a large saving to consumers and remunerative to getters.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO

31 & 33 VESEY STREET,

Jan19w4t P. O. BOX 5643, NEW YORK.

Royal Havana Lottery

OF CUBA.

Conducted by the Spanish Government. $300,000 to be given away Tickets, Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest prize paid for $10 ticket, $1,000. Orders promptly filled.

TAYLOR & CO.,

Bankers, No. 2 Wall st., New York.

may19w13 $1

$1,000 REWARD

Weekly Toledo Blade.

A. F. MILLER. D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

MILLER, LOCKE & CO., Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY FEB 16 1871.

Terms of Subscription.

THE WEEKLY BLADE

Published every Thursday and sent to subscribers by mail, at the following rates:

One Copy, one year	$2 00
" " six months	1 00
" " three months	50
Clubs of five	$1.75 each.
Clubs of ten or more	1 50

With an extra copy to every person sending a club.

ON TRIAL—In order to introduce the BLADE where it is not now known, we will send it ON TRIAL, in clubs of five or more, three months, for fifty cents each, and an extra copy to the person sending the club.

Rates of Advertising

IN THE

WEEKLY BLADE

Ordinary advertisements (Nonpariel solid) 50 cents per line, each insertion.

Special Notices, (Nonpariel leaded) 70 cents per line, each insertion.

Editorial or Business Notices, (Minion leaded) 0 cents per line, each insertion.

Twelve lines Nonpariel solid make one inch.

The average number of words (Nonpareil solid in an inch is 90; 22 inches make a column.

Double column advertisements and cuts 33⅓ per cent additional.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.

The Best Reading Matter at the Lowest Prices.

OUR REVISED CLUBBING LIST FOR 1871.

We ask the attention of our readers who want to take other papers and magazines in connection with the BLADE, to the following list by which they can secure the leading publications of the country at greatly reduced rates. In making this proposition we only stipulate that we must receive one subscriber for the BLADE for each copy of any other publication ordered from this list. They need not both be sent to the same person, nor even to the same Postoffice, and in renewing their subscriptions, old as well as new ones, subscribers may avail themselves of the offer:

MONTHLIES.

The Atlantic Monthly, price $4.00 a year, and the BLADE both one year for $4 50.

Scribner's Monthly, price $8.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.25.

Harper's Monthly, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

Lippincott's Monthly, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.50.

The Galaxy, price $4 00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.50.

Our Young Folks, price $2.00, and the BLADE both one year for $3.00.

Godey's Lady's Book, price $3.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4 00.

Arthur's Home Magazine, price $2.00, and the BLADE both one year for $3.00.

The Little Corporal, price $1.50, and the BLADE both one year for $2 50.

The Nursery, price $1.50, and the BLADE both one year for $2.50.

American Agriculturist, price $1.50, and the BLADE both one year for $2.75.

American Farm Journal, price 75 cents, and the BLADE both one year for $2.25.

Whitney's Musical Guest, price $1.00 and the BLADE both one year for $2.00.

WEEKLIES.

Harper's Weekly, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75

Harper's Bazar, price $4.00 and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

Appleton's Journal, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4 75.

Prairie Farmer, price $2.00, and the BLADE both one year for $3.00.

Western Rural, price $2.00, and the BLADE both one year for $3.00.

The Chicago Advance, price $2.50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.00.

Every Saturday, price $5.00, and the BLADE both one year for $5 75.

Hearth and Home, price $3.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.00.

Rural New Yorker, price $3.00, and the BLADE both one year for $3.75.

Oliver Optic's Boys and Girls, price $2.50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.25.

Waverly Magazine, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

New York Sun, price $1.00, and the BLADE both one year for $2.50.

Our agents everywhere are authorized to receive subscriptions at the above rates.

CLUB RATES.

Additions may be made to clubs at any time at club rates, and the papers for a club will be sent to as many different Post Offices as desired. Agents will please remember this in making up their lists.

WORKING TOOLS.

We furnish our Agents and all others who wish to get subscribers for the BLADE, with all the "working tools," such as posters specimen copies, &c., they can use to advantage. Send in your orders and they will be forwarded by return mail.

LOOK AFTER THE RENEWALS

Our agents everywhere are requested to look after the renewals of their clubs. Get the names here in time to prevent the paper from stopping and the regular files of subscribers from being broken.

HOW TO REMIT.

Money sent to us by Express pre-paid, by draft on New York, Philadelphia or Boston, by Post Office order, or in Registered Letter, will be at our risk—otherwise at the risk of the sender.

AMMUNITION

Any of our Agents, or persons who wish to become such, who want specimen copies, or our new illustrated poster representing NASBY'S removal from his Post Office, should write for them and they will be sent at once.

SPECIMEN COPIES.

Remember that we send specimen copies *free and postage paid*, to any address sent us for that purpose, and we respectfully request our readers to send us the name of any of their friends who are NOT NOW subscribers and who they think would like to examine the BLADE. Send the names from as many different Post Offices as possible.

THE TIMES.

"Now is the accepted time" for recommending the BLADE to your friends and neighbors who do not take it. Get their names on our list in time for our new story, which will be commenced early in March. Don't delay, but speak the word *now* and your neighbors will thank you for it and so will we.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

We again call attention to the fact that the papers and magazines on our clubbing list are *not* sent from the BLADE office, but from the offices of publication. Therefore it takes a little time for the first numbers to reach the subscribers, and they should not be impatient if they do not receive them immediately. If, at any time during the term of their subscription, they should fail to receive a number, they should write to the publishers, and not to us.

Was She Right or Wrong?

Another Great Story.

The first or second week in March, we shall commence the publication of another new story, entitled, "*Was She Right or Wrong?*" written expressly for the BLADE by one of the most accomplished authors in the country. We promise our readers a rare treat.

Subscriptions should be sent in at once in order to secure the whole of this great story. Roll in the names.

THE WORK OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

We do not insist that the Republican party shall be kept in operation simply to keep one class of men in power and keep another class of men out. We would be glad to see public offices divided among men of different political opinions more than they are, provided that men having mischievious and false political ideas could be placed only in positions where their notions could not be carried out. When any party degenerates into a mere office hunting and office-getting machine its further continuance in being has no interest to patriotic men. But this is not the character of the Republican party. It has in it, doubtless, many who maintain their connection with it, in hope of getting office, who care little for its cardinal and essential principles. But the organization itself is based on great and good convictions of patriotism, of duty to the country, its institutions, and its people.

The Republican party is as essential to the safety of our institutions and the maintenance of justice and freedom as it ever was. The minds of the people are more fully convinced of the truth of its doctrines, and the purity of its aims than they ever were before. The aims of the ruling minds of the Democratic party make the Republican party a necessity to the well-being of the country. In the South, the old oligarchy asserts its power. As soon as they get control of a State Legislature we see them sending to the Senate their most objectionable and extreme men. VANCE, from North Carolina, and BLAIR, the author of the Brodhead letter, are their representative men—men of hot and violent temper, and of impracticable and extreme views. In Ohio it is already given out that VALLANDIGHAM must be the next Senator, if that party shall get a majority. Nor can it be denied that these men are the best representation of the general views and feelings of the great mass of the Democratic party. The Democratic party is hostile to the reformations and results which our party has effected in the past ten years. It is perhaps impossible for them to destroy all the good that we have effected, but they can do great harm if they once get into power. They will rule with a high hand, when the VANCES, BLAIRS, and VALLANDIGHAMS rule their councils.

The Democratic party will leave no effort untried to secure its own supremacy in the future even if the negro has to be forcibly disfranchised, and the Fifteenth Amendment declared inoperative. Can we permit this retrograde movement to take place? Never. The triumphs we have achieved we must preserve. The Republican party must keep the credit of the nation unimpaired—see that the war debt is honorably paid—and all needful reforms in our government effected. The Democratic party is not a party of reform. It has no intention to rule except in the interest of ignorance, prejudice and caste. Therefore it becomes as a party to heal and reconcile all existing difficulties, and to close up our ranks for another onset on the common foe. So long as the enemy is in front there must be no dissensions, no flinching, and no desertion of the great and glorious party which has done so much for the country and for the interests of humanity.

☞Who pays the news-gatherers of the Associated Press for interpolating their opinions on financial and political questions into their daily dish of news? This morning we are informed that the income tax is "odious," and the motives and consistency of the course of several members of Congress is commented upon with vigorous flippancy. The opinion of the agents and news-men of the Associated Press may be very intelligent and sound, but we submit that it is *news*, and not the *opinions, ammadversions, likes* and *dislikes*, of those industrious and excellent gentlemen that we want. We have noticed that it has become quite common for that Association to give a heavy coloring to a good many items of news sent over the wires. It is not difficult to tell on which side the sympathies and prejudices of the agents or news gatherers are on questions dividing the public mind. All through the Methodist Book Concern investigation the partisan feeling of the dispatches was very perceptible. The telegram in this mornings' report in regard to the vote on the bill repealing the income tax, is neither more or less than a stump speech in its favor, and a not over true criticism of the opponents of repeal. It is presumed that the editors of the various journals which patronize the Associated Press are competent to express their own views without help from men of a different though tributary vocation. When these agents are allowed to color their facts with their own prejudices, their statements will become unreliable and valueless. We shall next have them withholding facts not to their liking, and have them sending not what is true, but what they want the public to believe at the time. With GRADGRIND, we say: "stick to *facts*, gentlemen," we want the opinion business all to ourselves.

OUR AIM.

We have one aim in the management of the BLADE, and that is to furnish the people of the United States with the best family newspaper in the country at the lowest possible price.

To Cure A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat, use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. 30v24w26t61

THE RIGHTS OF LAWYERS.

The correspondence between Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, a New York lawyer, and Mr. SAMUEL BOWLES, editor of the Springfield *Republican*, has drawn the eastern press into a discussion of the rights and duties of lawyers. It seems that Mr. BOWLES has asserted that a lawyer has no right to act professionally on behalf of an individual whom or a corporation which any considerable portion of the community may condemn. Thus if a man is notoriously engaged in dishonest transactions of any kind, the lawyer should act upon common reputation or rumor, and refuse to defend the man. Whether Mr. BOWLES intends to apply his rule to both civil and criminal suits seems to be in dispute, but Mr. FIELD evidently understands him to intend this, for in the discussion he cites the declaration of Lord ERSKINE, which applies only to actions between the Crown and the subject, viz: "From the moment that any advocate can be permitted to say that he will or will not stand between the Crown and the subject arraigned in the Court where he sits to practice, from that moment the liberties of England are at an end."

This is a discussion of questions so well settled and which have been so often give over, that it is not likely to develop anything new. That every criminal is entitled to counsel is so well settled that it is surprising that Mr. BOWLES should question it, if indeed he has. Even if the advocate is satisfied of the guilt of his client, his services are necessary to secure the prisoner a fair and legal defence.

Upon the points involved in this discussion, Mr. WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, who has the reputation of being an able and conscientious lawyer, said in a lecture before the New York University Law School:

"The worst criminal in the world is entitled to the aid of counsel, in order to secure him a fair trial; and the footing on which a lawyer stands while representing the legal rights of his client is wholly separated from the standing of his client in his moral or social relations. In other words, while representing his client as to his claims and obligations under the law of the land, the lawyer has nothing to do with his obligations to any other law, nor is he in the least degree responsible for them. Let him be as radically vicious as the love of money will make him; let his conscience be seared and desiccated by a half century of dealings in dry goods; though he may have hung around the most disreputable corners and been dragged out of the dirtiest pools of Wall street; though he may have broken both tables of the moral law—yet the lawyer must not forget that he neither made him nor the statutes which he is entitled to plead, and he has as clear a right to defend his property from execution as a physician to save his body from disease and death."

This is a very clear statement of the generally received doctrine as to the rights and duties of lawyers. If a lawyer may rightly defend the liberty and life of a client, it follows that he may also rightly defend his property. To refuse a man counsel to defend his property because public opinion has condemned the business or the methods of conducting the business by which the property was acquired, is to deny the rights of any man whom public opinion has condemned.

The distinct question in issue in this discussion, however, is whether or not Mr. FIELD is justified in acting as the attorney of the Erie Railroad Company. It is assumed, on the one hand, that the transactions in Erie are so illegitimate that no honorable lawyer can be justified in defending them, or in standing as the attorney and legal adviser of the Company. There can be no question of the right of the Erie Company to counsel when their property is involved in any issue in court, and hence no question of Mr. FIELD'S moral right to act as such counsel. But can Mr. FIELD be a conscientious and honorable lawyer and defend the Erie Company from time to time, if he knows the Erie transactions to be illegitimate?

If this is answered in the affirmative, the question will then turn upon the manner of conducting the defense, and upon that point we may quote WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, once a distinguished New York lawyer:

"No honorable lawyer will ever, by trick or chicanery, by any imposition upon a court or jury, by an intentional perversion of the law or the facts of the case, pollute his forensic robes. While his duty to his client requires him to present in argument every just consideration which may influence the determination, and to array his facts and to present his views of the law in their most imposing form, nevertheless, it is a duty resting upon higher sanctions, and affecting his whole position and future life, not to say or do anything which a conscience enlightened by religion may not approve. The theory that an advocate speaks as his client would speak, and in his place and stead only, is false when applied to justify any departure from propriety, sincerity, or truth. No man, for himself or for another, may do either of these things and be blameless. No lawyer may place himself in the stead of the murderer, the thief, the perjurer, the dishonest litigant, and utter their language and be blameless. No forensic robe was ever made to cover crime, dishonesty, or dishonor, nor to enable its wearer to imitate the voice and use the language of felons and cheats."

On the 30th ultimo, Mr. George Brown, a respectable citizen of Beaucoup precinct, in Perry county, Ill., was foully murdered at his home by his brother-in-law, named Marion Dewoody, assisted by another man named Eden. It was the result of a quarrel inflamed by whisky, originating with the murderers. Brown, the murdered man, was a steady, industrious, quiet citizen, a well-to do farmer, who was highly respected by his neighbors. He was about forty-five years old, and leaves a wife and several children to mourn his loss. The two murderers escaped.

WHITNEY'S TEN CENT SERIES is becoming very popular. Wherever one number is seen, the others are ordered. It certainly deserves all the praise it receives, for the songs are first class and put out in this form so as to come within the reach of all. We cannot see where the publisher gets his money out of this enterprise, and therefore we style him a public benefactor. Send one dollar and get thirty pieces of choice music.

Many people seem to feel that their particular work in this life is to work for physicians. On every little ailment in the family they send for the doctor—and some further insinuate that it costs them more for doctors' than butchers' bills. In matter of coughs and colds, the simplest, cheapest and surest remedy is EDEY'S Carbolic Troches. They relieve irritation, stop the cough, and at an almost unappreciable small expense, cure diseases which, left to their course, might result in enormous medical bills and frequent deaths. Ask your druggest for a box of Edey's Carbolic Troches and try their efficacy.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

ELSEWHERE we publish another communication from "Druggist," (who, by-the-way, is not a resident of a neighboring State as we were led to say before but of this State,) giving an abstract of the law now on the statute books for the regulation of the drug business. The writer is an experienced and educated druggist, and his statements as to the ignorance and looseness with which the business is to a great extent conducted may be relied upon. He observes that probably not one druggist in a hundred keeps arsenic colored, as required by law, and that poisons are sold without the required label. No doubt physicians and the public are much to blame for this state of things. There is, however, a growing demand among both, as well as among educated druggists, for a reform, and such an amendment regulating the sale of drugs as we have several times suggested and as our correspondent favors, will doubtless aid greatly the removal of existing evils.

THE despatches from France indicate that the Republicans and Liberals have generally been successful in the elections for the National Assembly. It would be an agreeable surprise to the friends of free government should they have a majority in the Assembly, and a rebuke to the arbitary and illiberal decree of GAMBETTA disqualifying the imperialists. The world has little reason to have faith in French Republican experiments, but we are encouraged to hope that a liberal and parliamentary government at least will result from the efforts of the Assembly. The present indications are that both the party of the Empire and the extreme Red Republicans will be considerably in the minority, which is a hopeful indication for France. M. THIERS, we notice, has been chosen a member of the Assembly, and much is to be expected from his moderation and experience. Had his counsel been followed France would not now be prostrate at the feet of Germany, but the glory loving people hissed him down when he opposed the war, and drowned his appeals in the cry of "On to Berlin."

THE despatches give the testimony before the Coroner's jury of the conductor of the oil train which caused the disaster on the Hudson River Railroad. He states that as soon as he discovered the accident to his own train he endeavored to send a signal to warn the approaching express, but it was too late. Only about two minutes elapsed between the stopping of the oil train and the collision. It appears that there is a double track and that the two tracks necessarily are near together at a bridge like that where the accident occurred. The breaking of an axle threw one of the oil cars from the down track and upon the up track on which the express was approaching. It seems also that there is a signal light at this draw-bridge but the signal was not there. The conductor of the oil train, however, testifies that if he had been at his post he could not have had time to change his light to the danger signal before the express train appeared.

If all the statements thus far given are correct, the accident appears to have been one which only the greatest vigilance of the employes could have prevented. The signal man at the bridge, if he had been on duty and wide awake, might possibly have signalled the express in time, but the oil train conductor thinks differently. But whether any blame attaches to the employees or not, the lesson of the disaster should not be lost upon the railroad companies and the law-makers. The Hudson River road, owing to the great number of trains passing each way daily, is one of the best regulated and guarded roads in the country, but there is a lamentable lack of proper care and vigilance on a majority of the leading roads. This, we believe, can be reached by proper legislation. The pocket of a corporation is only less sensitive than that of an individual, and if legislatures and courts do their duty toward the public, we may be able to arrive at a state of security in railroad travel at least equal to that enjoyed in Great Britain.

The fact that corporations have no souls receives a new illustration from this disaster if the statements of the *Tribune* are correct. None of the leading officials of the Hudson River road, it is said, have personally superintended the recovery of the slain. The bodies have been subjected to treatment which under the circumstances becomes outrageous. Thieves have despoiled them, the villagers have carried away portions of the baggage of the dead as mementoes of the disaster, and boys and men have indulged in ribald jokes over the remains and the torn clothing of the victims. All this has been done without interference from the officials.

WE quite agree with the New York *Tribune* that the law in "temporary insanity" cases has seldom or never been more clearly stated than by Judge PAINE in the GALENTINE case. "If you should find," says Judge PAINE, "that the defendant was overwhelmed by any real or supposed provocation, which, for the moment, deprived him of all power to control his action, and incapable of reasoning or deliberation; then inquire, did the defendant, by indulging passion, by meditating revenge, and cultivating malice towards the deceased, for real or fancied provocation, voluntarily produce the inability to reason, reflect, deliberate, and control his will; or was he rendered powerless in these respects by the circumstances which surrounded him, and for which he was not responsible?"

If the culprit "cultivates," to use the Judge's term, "a disposition to execute vengence until his passions become too powerful to be controled by his will and judgment," he is just as responsible as the man who commits murder while in a state of inebriety. This, we hope, will become the accepted understanding of the law hereafter. The insanity plea has been pushed to the limit of forbearance and there is a wholesome reaction setting in. The public impression in the SICKLES-KEY, COLE-HISCOCK and MCFARLAND-RICHARDSON cases is that the verdicts do not declare, and never were intended to declare, the insanity of the prisoners, but to say that a man is justified in taking the life of a fellow man who has criminal intercourse with his wife.

There is, however, in this insanity plea an element of truth. The law will doubtless come to recognize such a plea as "moral inability," which will to a great extent be the insanity plea under another name. Had there been such a plea, it seems to us that it might have been set up with special pertinence in the BAUDER case, just disposed of in our Common Pleas Court. There is such a thing as an idea or a passion so possessing the mind of a man that he is morally unable to refrain from the commission of the crime to which it instigates him. How far this can be used in determining verdicts is a question which we cannot at present consider.

THE report of the Superintendent of the New York State Inebriate Asylum, at Binghampton, for 1870, has just been published. The chief fact which we gather from it is that the institution is established and is a success. During the year, 279 patients were treated, of whom 208 were discharged, leaving 71 now in the Asylum. From May until the close of the year, 118 were discharged, of whom 91 give promise of permanent reformation and 27 left unimproved. During the past two and a half years, it is claimed upon positive statistical proof, the *cures have been sixty-three per cent, of the inmates.*

These can of course only be given as present cures. To know whether a cure is permanent will require more time, and it will be necessary to the complete and satisfactory claim of success that future reports should contain statistics of those, if there should be any such, who have not fallen victims to the old appetite. The institution is founded upon the theory that inebriety or alcoholism is a disease, and that it can be cured by removing the cause and renovating the body. Hence, total abstinence is a primary requisite, and such facilities for rest, exercise, amusement and social pleasure are afforded as are calculated to renew the body and strengthen the mind. Connected with the institutions a gymnasium, ten-pin alley, and several billiard rooms, for physical recreation. For intellectual and moral entertainment there is a theatre, with plays once a week, a social and literary club, with a small but good library, a well selected house library, and club and general reading rooms.

It is interesting to note the proportion of different professions and occupations which are represented in the institution. Of 220 young and middle-aged men there were 12 bookkeepers, 4 brokers, 1 clergyman, 5 civil engineers, 4 druggists, 5 journalists, 4 insurance agents, 17 lawyers, 36 merchants, 8 manufacturers, 1 music teacher, 1 professor of law, 1 printer, 4 physicians, 3 teachers, 23 had no occupations, and the rest were farmers, hotel keepers, etc., showing that there is scarcely any class, not even the ministerial, which is exempt.

We have faith in the success of the institution, believing in the theory that insanity is a disease which needs treatment as much as dyspepsia. Alcohol weakens the brain and depraves the whole body, while it creates a morbid appetite for stimulants. A cure might be affected at any water-cure, where unstimulating food is prescribed and means adopted to renovate the body, but the patient in such institutions is exposed to the constant temptation to drink. At the inebriate asylum, the temptation is removed as far as possible, and a pledge is exacted of every patient not to touch intoxicating drink in any form while in the institution. It is certainly cause of great encouragement to the victims of intoxicating drink that the morbid appetite at least can be removed. And while this is being done, the will, in many cases, recovers strength sufficient to continue the pledge of total abstinence.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 8th, an adverse report was made on the bill to allow criminals to testify in their own behalf in the District of Columbia. A resolution was read from the Oregon Legislature rejecting the Fifteenth Amendment. The bill to regulate schools in the District of Columbia was taken up, and a long discussion was had upon the expediency and propriety of mixed schools, after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the bill for the removal of the Brooklyn Navy Yard was discussed and laid over. A joint resolution was adopted remitting the duties on imported articles sold at fairs for the benefit of the suffering French people. The bill to organize a force of mounted men for the protection of the Texas frontier was discussed and laid on the table. A bill was introduced to provide for a board to examine into the propriety of removing the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Adjourned.

In debate on the 9th, a bill was passed authorizing the construction of a Horse Railroad across the bridge connecting Davenport, Iowa, and Rock Island, Illinois. A bill was introduced and referred to promote the construction of the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad, giving the Company incorporated in Ohio a national charter to construct and maintain the railroad and telegraph line from Cincinnati to Chattanooga. After a long executive session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a vote was taken upon a motion to go into Committee of the Whole on the income tax repeal bill, and resulted, yeas, 103; nays, 107. There was considerable excitement during the taking of the vote as it was regarded a test of the sense of the House upon the repeal of the income tax. The bill on the removal of the Brooklyn Navy Yard was discussed. The death of Mr. Covode was announced, and the usual eulogiums pronounced, after which the House adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 10th, Mr. Morton introduced a bill to establish at Berlin a mission of the same class with those at London and Paris. Also a resolution inquiring what further legislation was necessary to secure to the colored people of Kentucky the right to testify in cases in which white persons are parties. At the evening session the legislature, executive and judicial appropriation bill was considered. Also the Indian Appropriation bill. Adjourned.

In the House, the bill authorizing the issue and payment by the officers of the Treasury of all checks under five hundred dollars which have been lost or destroyed was passed. Considerable discussion sprang up upon the Senate bill to permit Wm. H. Hunscom, late Naval Contractor, in the navy, to withdraw his resignation, which was accepted in 1866, and to reinstate him in office. The services and character of Admiral Porter were discussed in connection with those of Mr. Hunscom, and the bill finally passed by a vote of 143 to 64. A bill was passed for the enlistment of additional seamen in the navy for practice at Annapolis. A report upon the bill granting pensions to soldiers of the war of 1812 was made and adopted. The bill as passed provides for pensions to surviving officers and enlisted and drafted men, including the militia and volunteers who served sixty days in the army or navy in the Revolutionary war or in the war of 1812, and honorably discharged, and to the surviving widows of such officers, enlisted and drafted men. The pensions are to be at the rate of $8 per month. Adjourned.

OVERLAND THROUGH ASIA, BY COL. THOS. W. KNOX.—Books of travel have a strong attraction for all classes of readers, and this interest becomes a fascination where the countries are far distant, and but little known, and where the manners and customs of the people described, are peculiar and exciting. The volume above mentioned, refers to a country but rarely visited by Americans, and the clear, graphic and faithful delineation of the habits, superstitions, mode of living, and ceremonies peculiar to the various tribes dwelling there, with the thrilling adventures and racy experience detailed, will insure for it a large sale and extended popularity. Alaska, Kamschatka, Russia, Chinese Tartary and China, with all their tribes are here shown to the reader, and the accompanying illustrations, of which there are two hundred, come to heighten the interest of the narrative.

The work is only by subscription, and the publishers, Messrs. NETTLETON & Co., Cincinnati, O., want agents everywhere. See advertisement in another column.

WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST.—We add this excellent publication to our clubbing list this week. The *Guest* and the BLADE will both be sent to any address for $2.00 a year.

The Alabama and Fishery Questions.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—President Grant sent to the Senate, to-day, a brief message, enclosing the following correspondence of Sir Edward Thornton to Mr. Fish:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1871.

SIR:—In compliance with instructions received from Earl Granville, I have the honor to state that Her Majesty's Government deem it imperative to the good relations which they are ever anxious should subsist and be strengthened between the United States and Great Britain that a friendly and complete understanding should be come to between the two governments as to the extent of the rights which belong to the citizens of the United States and Her Majesty's subjects respectively, with reference to the fisheries on the coast of Her Majesty's possessions in North America, and as to any other question between them which affects the relations of the United States towards those possessions. As a consideration of these matters would, however, involve investigations of a complicated nature, and as it is desirable that they be thoroughly examined, I am directed by Lord Granville to propose to the Government of the United States, the appointment of joint High Commissioners which shall be composed of members to be nominated by each Government. It shall hold sessions at Washington, and treat and discuss the mode of settling the different questions which may arise out of the fisheries as well as those which affect the relations between the United States Government and that of Her Majesty's possessions in North America. I am confident this proposal will be met by your Government in the same cordial spirit of friendship which induced Her Majesty's Government to tender it, and I cannot doubt but that in this case the result will not fail to contribute to good relations between the two countries, which I am convinced that the Government of the United States as well as that of Her Majesty has equally at heart. I have the honor to be with the highest consideration, your most obedient and humble servant. EDWARD THORNTON.

To Hon. Hamilton Fish.

MR. FISH TO SIR EDWARD THORNTON.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.

SIR: I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your note of Jan. 26, in which you inform me of your compliance with the instructions from Earl Granville, that Her Majesty's Government deem it of importance to the good relations which exist between the United States and Great Britain, that a friendly and complete understanding should be come to between the two governments as to the extent of the rights which belong to the citizens of the United States and Her Majesty's subjects respectively, with reference to the fisheries on the coast of Her Majesty's possessions in North America, and as to any other questions between them which affect our relations toward these possessions; and, further, that as the consideration of these questions would involve investigations of a complicated nature, and as it is desirable that they be thoroughly examined, you are directed by Lord Granville to propose to the government of the United States the appointment of a joint high commission, which will be composed of members to be named by each government, and shall hold its sessions in Washington. I have laid your note before the President, who instructs me to say that he shares with Her Majesty's government in appreciation of the importance of a friendly and complete understanding between the two governments with reference to subjects specially suggested for consideration of the Commission, and fully recognizes the friendly spirit which prompted the proposal. The President is, however, of the opinion that without the adjustment of a class of questions not alluded to in your note, the proposed high commission would fail to establish permanent relations and sincere, substantial and lasting friendship between the two governments, which, in common with Her Majesty's government, he desires should prevail. He thinks that the removal of the differences which arose during the rebellion in the United States, and which existed since then, growing out of acts committed by several vessels, and which have given rise to claims generally known as the Alabama claims, will also be essential to the restoration of cordial and amicable relations between the two governments. He desires me to say that should Her Majesty's government accept this view of this matter, and assent that this subject may be a final and amicable settlement, this government will with much pleasure appoint High Commissioners on the part of the United States to meet those of her Majesty's government, and will spare no efforts to secure at the earliest practicable moment a just and amicable arrangement of all questions which now stand in the way of entire and abiding friendship between the two nations.

I have the honor to be, with the highest esteem and consideration, Sir, very obediently. HAMILTON FISH.

SIR EDWARD THORNTON, K. C. B.

SIR EDWARD THORNTON TO MR. FISH.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.

SIR:—I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your note of the 30th ult., and offer you my sincere and cordial thanks for the friendly and conciliatory spirit which pervades it. With reference to that part in which you state that the President thinks the removal of the differences which arose during the rebellion in the United States and which have existed since then, growing out of acts committed by several vessels, which have given rise to the claims generally known as the Alabama claims, will be essential to the restoration of cordial and amicable relations between the two governments, I have the honor to inform you that I have submitted to Earl Granville the opinion thus expressed by the President of the United States, the friendliness of which I beg you to believe I fully appreciate. I am now authorized by his Lordship to state that it would give Her Majesty's government great satisfaction if the Alabama claims were submitted to the consideration of some high commission, by which Her Majesty's government might have the proposed questions relating to the British Possessions in North America amicably discussed, provided that all other claims of both British subjects and the United States arising out of acts committed during the recent civil war in this country are similarly referred to the same Commission.

Expressions which were made use of in the name of the President in the above note with regard to the Alabama Claims, convince me that the Government of the United States will consider it important that these causes of dispute between these two countries should also and at the same time be done away with, and that you will enable me to convey to my Government the assent of the President to the addition which they propose to the duties of the commission, and which cannot fail to make it more certain that its labors will lead to the removal of all differences between the two countries.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, Sir, your obedient and humble servant. EDWARD THORNTON.

To Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State.

MR. FISH TO SIR EDWARD THORNTON.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 1st inst., in which you inform me that you are authorized by Earl Granville to state that it would give her Majesty's government great satisfaction in the claim commonly known by the name of the Alabama Claims were submitted to the consideration of some high commissioners, by which her Majesty's government would have proposed that the questions relating to the British Possessions in North America, should be discussed, providing that all other claims, both of British subjects and citizens of the United States arising out of acts committed during the recent civil war in this country, are similarly referred to the same Committee. I have laid your note before the President and he has directed me to express the satisfaction with which has received the intelligence that Earl Granville has authorized you to state that Her Majesty's Government has accepted the views of this Government as to the disposition to be made of the so-called Alabama claims. He also directs me to say with reference to the remainder of your note that if there be other and further claims of British subjects, or of American citizens, growing out of acts committed during the recent civil war in this country, he assents to the propriety of their reference to the same high commission, but suggests that the commissioners shall consider only such claims of this description as may be agreed upon by the commissioners. I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant, HAMILTON FISH.

SIR EDWARD THORNTON, K. C. B.

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS.

YELLOW NANSEMOND, Sweet Potatoes for seed and to sprout on shares. For terms &c., address, ALFRED LEE, Kokomo, Ind. feb16w3t*

Briggs & Bro's Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue

OF FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS,

AND SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS,

FOR 1871.

is now ready for mailing. It is printed on a most elegant new tinted paper, and ILLUSTRATED with nearly

FIVE HUNDRED ORIGINAL ENGRAVINGS,

And Two finely executed COLORED PLATES—specimens from all of which were grown by ourselves the past season and from our own stock of Seeds. All the drawings and Engravings were executed by Artists of acknowledged taste and ability, who have made the subject of Floral and Vegetable representations a special branch of their business for the last eighteen years. In the originality, execution and extent of the Engravings, it is unlike and en inently superior to any other Catalogue or "Floral Guide" extant

The Catalogue consists of more than One Hundred Pages, and will be sent Free to all who ordered Seeds from us by mail the last season. To others a charge of Fifteen Cents per Copy will be made, which is really not the value of the COLORED PLATES. We assure our friends that the inducements we offer to purchasers of Seeds, as to quality and extent of Stock, discounts and premiums, are unsurpassed. Please send orders for Catalogues without delay.

We have now the best Artists in the country at work upon

A COLORED CHROMO FOR 1871.

It will be ready to send out about the middle of January. The Chromo represents Forty Two Varieties of the most showy and popular Flowers of natural size and color. We design to make it the BEST PLATE OF FLOWERS ever issued. Size 19x24 inches. The retail value would be at least Two Dollars; we shall, however, furnish it to customers at 75 cents per copy, and shall offer it as a Premium upon orders for Seeds. See Catalogue. Address

BRIGGS & BROTHER, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

feb16w1t.

HOVEY & Co's., Illustrated Catalogue,

AND GUIDE TO THE

Flower And Vegetable Garden

FOR 1871.

Is now ready. Contains 125 pages, with descriptions of over 2000 species and varieties of Flower and vegetable Seeds; Novelties of the season; choice Gladiolous; Summer-flowering bulbs, etc. Illustrated with numerous engravings of Flowers and Vegetables, and a beautiful

COLORED PLATE.

The most extensive and complete Seed catalogue published; giving practical and plain directions for the culture of Flowers and Vegetables arrangement of Gardens, etc. Sent gratis to all our customers of last year, without request, and to all others on receipt of two stamps. Address,

HOVEY & Co., 53 North Market St, Boston, Mass.

We guarantee that all seeds ordered shall reach the purchaser. feb15w3t 73

10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10

Every Farmer!

And Fruit Grower should send for a copy of the Lawrence Nurseries descriptive Catalogue and Annual Guide to the Flower Garden and Fruit Culture. Sent by mail, postpaid, for only 10 cents. Address, G. W. FRAZIER, General Agent and Publisher, New Castle, Pa. feb16w4w

SECRET OF HORSE TRAINING—Sent for 25 cents. Address Eaton J. Masury, Boston, Mass., P. O. feb16w2w

T. J. McCARTY & CO., Salem, Ohio, Importers and Breeders of Berkshire, Lancashire and Thorough bred Chester Pigs, also Fancy Poultry. Have taken the First Premiums with our stock wherever exhibited. All stock warranted to be thorough in their purity of blood. feb9w4t

GENUINE NORWAY OATS. Chester County Mammoth Corn and Alsike Clover. Sample packages *sent free* to all Farmers; also a copy of the AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL, by enclosing stamp to N. P. BOYER & CO., Parkesburg, Chester Co., Pa. feb9w1t 132

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY, ILL.

19th Year. 600 Acres. 13 Greenhouses.

Largest Assortment—all sizes. Best Stock! Low Prices!

WOULD YOU KNOW WHAT, WHEN, HOW TO PLANT!

Fruit, Shade, Evergreen Trees; Root Grafts, Seedlings, Osage Plants; Apple Seed; Early Rose Potatoes; Shrubs; Roses, Greenhouse and Garden Plants, &c., &c.

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS!

Finest, Best Collection—Sorts and Quality. Send 10 cents for New, Illustrated, Descriptive Catalogue—90 pages. Send stamp, each, for Catalogues of Seeds, with plain directions—64 pages; Bedding and Garden Plants—32 pages, and Wholesale Price List—24 pages. Address

F. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington, Ill. feb2w13t

UNION PACIFIC R. R. CO.

HAVE A

Land Grant Direct from the Government

—OF—

12,000,000 Acres

—OF THE—

Best Farming and Mineral Lands in America.

3,000,000 acres choice farming lands on the line of the road, in the

STATE OF NEBRASKA.

In the

GREAT PLATTE VALLEY,

Now for sale, for cash or credit at low rates of interest. Those lands are near the 41st parallel of North Latitude, in a mild and healthy climate, and for grain growing and stock raising are unequalled by any in the United States.

Convenient to market both east and west.—Prices range from $2 50 to $10 00 per acre.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

To Settlers with limited means.

2,500,000 ACRES

Rich government lands along the road between

OMAHA AND NORTH PLATTE.

Surveyed and opened for entry under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws, and can be taken by

ACTUAL SETTLERS ONLY.

An opportunity never before presented for securing homes near a great Railroad with all the conveniences of an old settled country. New edition of descriptive pamphlets with maps, now ready and sent free to all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe. Address,

O. F. DAVIS, Land Commissioner, U. P. R. R. Co., Oma

The Nasby Letters.

Mr Nasby Dreams a Dream in which the Next Contest is Foreshadowed to Some Extent.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS,
Wich is in the State uv Kentucky,
February 1, 1871.

Last nite wuz one of the most heavenly, all things considered, I hev ever enjoyed. I wuz in perfect peace and perfectly happy. I reched sot with my friends in BASCOM'S, indulgin in that free, unrestrictid conversashen wich kin only be among friends, and ever and anon quaffed the cup wich cheers and does intoxicat, till a late hour in the nite. One by one my friends departid, till I wuz left alone, and asleep in my chair.—BASCOM, with that tender regard for me wich ever characterized him, woodent turn me out in the cold nite, but dumpin me out onto the floor, put a chunk uv wood under my head that I might rest comfortable, and left me to sleep and dream. I wuz in the most favorable condishen possible, to dream uv democratic struggles, and I dreamt uv em.

Methaut the great and all important struggle uv 1872 wuz at hand. The two giants, Republikinism and Dimocrisy hed bin brought out by their respective trainers for the reglar battle wich they hev wunst in four years. The two giants wuzut so far different in pint uv size, and they wuz both badly dilepidated. Republikinism was well-made, but there was suthin about him that showd his inability to make a successful shindy. He stood badly on his pins, he wuz week in the back and their wuz evidently pizen in his system. Wat wuz the matter with him in perticeler coodent be diskivered, but that there was suthin wrong with him wuz evident.

Dimocrisy wuz in still worse plight. He wuz rotten from top to bottom and all through, wuz bleary-eyed and weak everywhere, yet he wuz splendidly supported. The backers uv Republikinism wuz all a fitin among theirselves, and all uv em silly stabbin their champion, while the backers uv his opponent were perfekly harmonious. BILL TWEED wuz dosin him with a tonic from a bottle labelled "Treasury uv Noo York," the Pope uv Rome hisself held him up on one side, while the English manufacturers supported him on the other, so that he made a very respectable show uv winnin the fite.

Republikinism, however, took his posishun with his back to the capital. Jest in front uv him, and regardin him critically, stood BILL TWEED and HOFFMAN, with their followers, a gnashin their teeth ez they lookt beyond him at the treasures wich his vigilance alone kept them from possessin.

"He'll die soon,—he can't live long," sed TWEED, and then we'll hev a nashen to plunder, instid uv one paltry State."

"When he does die," sed JIM FISK, "I'll hev all the raleroads atween Noo York and Washinton, and I'll hev the Twelve Tempashens played in the old theatre wher LINKIN wuz shot."

"I'll go ez Minister to England shoor," sed VALLANDIGHAM.

"There be enuff Fedral offises to pervide for sich uv the SAULSBURY family ez can't be Governors and Senators from Delaware," sed the ghost uv the father uv the present SAULSBURYS.

In the meantime, there wuz trouble in the other camp. Republikinism, at the final minit, wuz found to be so debilitated that he could scacely stand on his feet, and his backers wuz eggsaminin uv him to find out what wuz the matter.

"Why he's kivered all over with vermin!" exclaimed one, "and it's exhaustid his strength!"

"Yis," sed another, "he is eaten up with em, and his day uv poosefulnis is over."

"Look at this San Domingo inseck whose nite claw is a reachin toward the Treasury."

"Look at this monster under wich a thousand imbeciles, wich kin do nothin but suck his life-blood, are harbored."

"'Twuz these that eat Cox out uv the Interior."

It wuz too troo. There waz on him every species uv vermin, all uv em with two claws—one fastened into him, and the other reachin past him into the Treasury, and those who shood hev bin a holdin uv him up were payin too times the attenshion to the Treasury clan than they wuz to the champion. Fenton and Conklin uv Noo York for instance hed one monstrous inseck between em wich they wuz carin for and they fought like tigers over hiz claw, and I notist with delight that half the blows they aimed at each other fell on the giant.

The presence uv the vermin bein diskivered there wuz a hurried consultashun az to what to do about it.

"I'm a goner!" gasped the unfortunate giant. "I can't stand this drain long enuff to make a fite."

"Don't die yet!" ejacklated three millions uv niggers, "for wat'll become uv us?"

"Don't die yet!" howled the great majority uv the people in korious; "for without you there's an end uv progress and an end uv everything that's good and hopeful in government."

But there wuz others. There come up some thousands uv men who hedn't more than a quarter inch atween their eyes, whose heads run up to a peak, whose necks wuz long and crany, who wore white neckercheefs and not one uv em chawed tocacco; all uv em that kind uv bloodlis men wich hevn't no pashens and therefore pride themselves on bein strickly virchuos. They examined closely.

"He's got em on him from top to toe," shouted one loud mouthed one "let's kill him!"

"When he began life he wuz pure—he's kivered now with abominable leeches—we can't endoor leeches—KILL HIM!" shouted all the narrer-heads.

"Kill him!" shouted TWEED and all his friends "for you contractid for purity and look at the creeping things wich is on him."

And there went up a general cry "kill him!" from a porshen uv his adherents, at wich Dimocrisy, who wuz reddy to give him battle chuckled, for it lookt ez tho his work wood be done without pullin his coat off, at all.

"Kill him!" yelled a Congressman from the west, "we kin make the fite without him."

"Make the fite without him!" retorted another, "You talk ez tho yoo made him—why yoo misable ass, hevn't yoo sense enuff to know he made yoo?"

But this man wuzn't allowed to be heerd. "Kill him—he's foul with vermin—kill him," shouted an immence number uv them in the ranks behind him. At that moment I wuz soopremely happy. I woodent hev given a ten cent postal currency to hev ben ashoored my post offis at the corners—indeed the possibility uv a bigger thing even than that entered my mind. The throng uv indignant men took the weapon wich the Dimocrisy wuz only too willin to furnish and wuz about to carve him when a man from Massychoosits sprang in front uv the victim and ejacklated:

FRIENDS—I DON'T LIKE VERMIN, BUT I DO LIKE REPUBLIKINISM. HEDN'T WE BETTER SAVE HIM, AND KILL THE VERMIN, WICH HEZ FASTENED ONTO HIM?"

Immejitly the aspeck uv affairs changed. That idee had never struck the assailants before, and they saw the pint to wunst. In a second a thousand willin hands wuz at work. The leeches wuz pulled off, the vampyres wuz snaked off, and ez each one wuz dislodged the giant seemed to get new strength. Color come to his checks—he straightened up wonderfully—and in an instant almost he assoomed the old look and old attitood wich characterized him in the early part uv his life.

At this pint I awoke, so I did not see the result uv the battle or whether there wuz a battle at all. But ef there wuz a fite, and ef the champion uv Republikenism went into it in the shape and condishen I saw him ez I awoke there coodent be no doubt ez to the result. No indeed.

Will the Republikins hev sence enuff to bring themselves up afore us in that shape in 1872? On that depends my hope uv the post orfis at the corners. Wood oh wood that I knew.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(wich wuz Postmaster.)

Correspondence.

Washington Letters.

Correspondence of the BLADE.

VINNE REAM'S STATUE OF LINCOLN—WEST POINT—DEMOCRATIC EFFORTS TO STOP AN APPROPRIATION—ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1871.

The statue of Lincoln has been removed to the old Hall of Representatives, and is the object first sought out by all visitors. You will see, by the newspapers, that the fair artist is not to ascend to the temple of fame on a bed of roses. She not only must pass the ordeal of fair criticism, but take her full share of the sneers, sarcasms and abuse which are always the accompaniments of sudden exaltation.

The statue will not, I think, after passing the ordeal of fair criticism, be regarded as a great success. That it is very like Mr. Lincoln, is true; but the artist has failed to catch him in his more fortunate mood. Every body has heard about the sad look which he so often wore; and if the object was to give this strong feature of his face, the particular prominence ascribed to it by the newspapers, then there has been no failure; for the statue has a look as sad as his bitterest enemy could desire.

But it does not seem to be the business of an artist to feel after defects in the face or form and seek to hand them down to posterity. On the other hand, as we always love to see our friends look their best, as these better aspects are just as natural to them as others more repulsive, good taste would indicate that, in a work of art which was to go down to posterity and to carry with it to future generations the embodied form or casement of a mind which has impressed itself on the ages, the better aspects of the person should be chosen.

In this regard the work of Miss Ream must be regarded as a failure. The expression is no sadder than Mr. Lincoln sometimes wore; but, as he holds in his hand the proclamation of emancipation, which is to be regarded as the crowning glory of his life, we naturally feel that he should be inspired with the great thought which he is translating into conduct and that his face should wear that peculiar illumination which was wont to manifest itself on such occasions.

This is what your correspondent regards as the great defect of Miss Ream's work. It is a defect incident to her youth and in experience, and does not show that she is without the genius or the fine sensibilities of a great artist. On the other hand there is, about the work, abundant evidence of capacity and fine appreciative taste. The spirit of the piece is admirable, and from its blank and sad expression of face and represents Mr. Lincoln's form and demeanor, not only as we were wont to see them but in their true nobility and grace. But it is doubtful whether these points of merit will redeem it from general condemnation of the critics, who have extra motives for pouring out the vials of their wrath upon it in their fullest measure.

The sub committee who went to West Point to inquire into the reported disorders, do not entirely agree as to the measure of punishment which should be meted out to the class of seniors who are known to be the chief aggressors. The majority believe in expelling the whole class with the exception of four, and scolding the professors besides; but the report is in favor of a further investigation by a Court of Inquiry and the expulsion of the most guilty.

The Democratic members of the House undertook to defeat the appropriation bill of $10,000 for defraying the expenses incident to the Southern troubles, by sharp practice. When the question was put they refused to vote and so left the House without a quorum. The remedy was to send out the sergeant-at-arms to hunt up the absentees. While this was going on there was a lively scene within attended by all sorts of amusing incidents; but when a quorum was assembled and the vote taken, the appropriation was agreed to—122 to 1. Mr. Dawes now having the House in his grasp, moved to increase the appropriation to $20,000, and this time the Democracy thought best to wheel into line and show their hands. The motion was carried by 121 to 43.

District matters are occupying considerable attention and important bills in regard to our schools and the new government are pending.

The House resolution putting a stop to the great swindle of Charpenning has passed the Senate, and, notwithstanding the pains taken to shield the Postmaster General, there is a great controversy going on in reference to his course in conducting that questionable proceeding.

The "female women" who are taking care of Congress, made application the other day, for the Representatives' Hall in order to give Mrs. Woodhull and others a chance to expound the constitution; but Gen. Butler, the latest and most conspicuous convert to woman suffrage went back on his new friends and their application failed.

Fechter, the eminent tragedian, is here playing to full and delighted houses and naturally commands a large share of public attention.

Daniel Doherty, an eloquent advocate of Philadelphia, delivered a lecture last night in Lincoln Hall, an oratory which drew out the President and a large number of Senators and Representatives.

The proceedings of Congress yesterday were of considerable interest, embracing the speech of Mr. Hoar on his bill for establishing a general system of education, the payment of loyal claims in Loudon county, Va., messages from the President, supplies for France, the Air Line Railroad to New York, etc.

The House Committee of Ways and Means have agreed to report a bill for repealing the income tax.

Mrs. Shelby, of Mississippi, has succeeded in getting a bill passed for the payment of her cotton claims.

BUCKEYE.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1871.

A bill to repeal the test oath was passed in the House, recently, after considerable spice of debate and some little sparring among the members. The melanthrope from Georgia opposed it very decidedly in a most objectable speech, which was his first effort in that line. There was no small amount of snarling and growling, in which Butler, Cox, Maynard and others joined. Members cut each other right and left, and the war of words waxed high. Confusion seemed the order of the hour, and the stroke of the Speaker's hammer played a delightful accompaniment to the medley. It seems that Bret Harte's "Heathen Chinee," is not the only man "whose ways are dark," and whose "tricks are vain." Senators sometimes forget their dignity, and turn their sitting into a carousal, as when Saulsbury made his tipsey harangue of two hours length the other day, eliciting shouts of laughter from the galleries, and audible smiles from the floor. He used up the time so that the vote which would have been taken on the question of admitting Senator Hill, of Georgia, was postponed.

From a practical point of view, this would seem like time wasted, but when we stop to consider, that Senators do not probably often attend comic theatres, or circuses, we conclude that perhaps the afternoon diversion may prove really beneficial, after considering the weightier matters of the land. The Senate has a way of varying the monotony of legislation, by making frequent, and pointed attacks upon the "noblest Roman of them all," the giant in intellect and culture, Charles Sumner, who, impervious to all their thrusts, pursues the tenor of his way making his voice to be heard on all important questions, and espousing the cause of justice and of equity, without regard to the opinions of any. It is useless for Congressmen, or the press or any other class of persons, to try to *down* Senator Sumner, for he won't down. His whole make up, physical and mental, is

"CLEAR GRIT."

This was the subject of an unusually interesting lecture, delivered by Rev. Robert Collyer at the Congregational Church last Wednesday evening. He approved of grit, of that power in a man, which will enable him to walk barefooted on the right line, rather than to go through green pastures and by still waters that deflect from it. By several illustrations, he showed the difference between the true grit and the false, and spoke of a father, living many years ago in an old French town, whose child lay very sick with a raging fever. It was a time of extreme drouth, and water was almost impossible to be obtained. The agonies he endured in seeing his child suffer were intense. Subsequently, he became a rich man, but he hoarded his wealth, and was considered mean and niggardly. Years afterward, however, when the old man was dead, it was found that he had left his whole fortune for the purpose of supplying the town with an abundance of pure water. "He was a miser and a martyr together, and so, when the poor soul went out of him, his very deformity became his glory." He is an advocate of matrimony, and thinks it the duty of every man to marry as early in life as twenty-five years. What bearing this has on the subject of grit, is hardly apparent, except it be implied that a man who dares to take such a step is a gritty fellow. I give his closing sentence: "As God made this beautiful land with its fastness, its strong foundations that cannot be moved, and its clear fountains, so with hardness in your lives like the rock, and unselfishness like the fountain, you shall have the clear grit that will give steadfastness under trials, and firmness under temptations."

DR. SUNDERLAND

discoursed most delightfully last Tuesday evening at his church, on the incidents of his trip across "Uncle Sam's Farm." He gave a personal description of that great Mogul of Polygamy—Brigham Young—and denounced in strong terms, the iniquity of Mormon institutions. In vivid colors he pictured the beauties, the wonders, and the wealth of the great West; the forests of stupendous growth, which were sown in the days of Solomon, and were cotemporaneous with Christ and the Apostles, and the grand unrivaled Yosemite.

Dr. Newman, who made one of the company of excursionists, spoke briefly at the close to this effect, that he had traveled with white men and black men, with red men and yellow men—with Englishmen, and Frenchmen, and women, and that of all the men with whom he had traveled, whether male or female, Dr. Sunderland had proven himself to be the most genial and pleasant traveling companion. I hear, he said, that he is going to leave you, but there ought not to be money enough in New York City to take Byron Sunderland from Washington. Rounds of applause greeted his remarks. The church will make an effort to retain the Dr., as he is a great favorite with his people, and justly so.

THE BUCKEYE STATE

held her third sociable at Marina's Hall, Thursday evening, February 2d. A large and brilliant assembly was gathered together under the auspices of the Ohio Republican Association. The band discoursed sweet music, and very many mingled in the mazy dance.

A goodly number of notable persons were present, and a pleasing variety of elegent toilets added brilliancy to the gay scene.

Reporters have a way of giving most minute and elaborate descriptions of the ladie's dress on such occasions. How they always know with certainty what a lady has on, seems rather mysterious. It must be that each one keeps a dry goods clerk at his elbow to instruct him as to the name and texture of the garments he describes. This is all well enough, but if they would only give as lengthy and concise reports of lectures, and other things of real interest, the world, perhaps, would be a little wiser, and the serious work of life might be recognized as standing nearly on a par with its gayeties and frivolities.

OUR COLORED LAWYERS.

It was my privilege to attend the commencement exercises of the first law graduates of Howard University last Friday evening. The commodious assembly room of the Congregational church was filled to its utmost with an appreciative audience of white and black citizens. The graduates were ten in number, seven of whom delivered orations, bearing on the subject of the law. All acquitted themselves well, and the exercises, altogether, would compare favorably with those of the same number of white men, under like circumstances. The members of the class were young and mostly of pleasing appearance, and their different speeches showed hard study, deep thought, and no slight familiarity with ancient and moderate literature.

Before distributing the diplomas, Gen. Howard addressed them in an earnest and beautiful exhortation to be true to themselves, o humanity and to God, to keep their hearts fresh and pure, to avoid wranglings and strife, but to fight if necessary, and to be cowards never. Senator Sumner spoke briefly to the class, with his usual power and strong good sense. He advised them to consider their work but just begun, and told them if they would make good and successful lawyers, they must be students always. He urged them to remember that they come from an enslaved race, and to ever be found on the side of the weak, and the oppressed, and to insist upon equal rights everywhere, and to make others insist upon them. He was followed by Senator Sherman, Attorney General Akerman, Hon. Horace Mayn ard and General Sherman, all of whom gave them much good and practical advice. It was a grand time of rejoicing among the colored people, and no wonder. The world, indeed, makes rapid strides, when, in less than a decade of years from the time of the most abject bondage, ten black men graduate with honor from such a university as Howard.

THE BOY OF THE PERIOD

is here in Washington, as elsewhere. He has a slight growth of something downy and soft on his upperlip, in the place where the moustache will be, and wears his hat mostly on one side, and carries a cane. This age may be found anywhere between the figures of fourteen and twenty. His coat is a swallow-tail to be sure, and he settles his little eye-glasses astride his nose, to squint at the girls at the Opera, or on the street. Eye-glasses, you know, give one such a stylish air. He has but recently come from New York city, and finds Washington slightly tame; still he thinks the parties are really pleasant, for he does so dote on dancing. The round dances are especially his delight. He feels that he cannot exist much longer unless Nelson comes soon; she is so divine—so entrancing. Thinks he will sail for Europe in the spring—feels like a caged lion. It is so necessary for a man to see the world. He is a gallant fellow, and tenders his seat most politely, whenever a young and pretty girl enters the car, with an "Allow me, Miss," or "Have the goodness to accept of the little space which I have occupied." But, if the lady chance to be old, or plain, or shabbily attired, Young America retires behind his drawn down hat, closes his eyes, and sleeps. One of these young exquisites, meets a boon companion at the Saturday afternoon matinee, and slaps him on the shoulder, with a "How are you, old fellow? How goes it? What do you think of the singing?"

"Well just tolerable, I've heard better, but what can a man do; he must have some amusement, you know, and he isn't expected to call upon the ladies until evening. By the way, how do you and Josie come on now? I devoted myself to her pretty closely last night, you see I wanted to make Fan jealous and I think I succeeded. She hardly spoke to me all the way home. She'll be all right to-night though. I'm going to take her a bouquet." "O, Josie is a trump! Perfectly killing?" "You bet, but why! She's here, don't you see her." "Yes, this is what I call perfectly splendid, let's just step outside, and have a cigarette." "Agreed." Exit, — the coming man.

A. D. H.

Law Regulating the Sale of Poisons.

Failure of the Druggists to Fulfil its Requirements.

EDITOR BLADE: As the matter of a law regulating druggists is now attracting the attention of our Legislatures and the people, it might be well to call attention to the present law relating to duties in selling poisons. Herewith is an abstract of it:

SEC. 1. That it shall not be lawful for any apothecary, druggist, or other person in this State to sell or give away any article usually denominated poisons, except in compliance with the restrictions contained in this act.

SEC. 2. That every apothecary, druggist or other person, who shall sell or give away, except upon prescription of a physician, any article or articles of medicine known as poisons, shall be required, 1st, To register in a book kept for that purpose the name, age, sex and color of the person obtaining such poison. 2d. Quantity sold. 3d. The purpose for wh ch it is required. 4th. Day and date on which it was obtained. 5th. The name and place of abode of the person for whom the article is intended. 6th. To carefully mark the word "Poison" upon the label or wrapper of each package. 7th. To neither sell or give away any article of poison to minors of either sex.

SEC. 3. That no apothecary, druggist or other person shall be permitted to sell or give away any quantity of arsenic less than one pound, without first mixing either soot or indigo therewith, in the proportion of one ounce of soot, or half an ounce of indigo to the pound of arsenic, (lampblack will answer as well.)

SEC. 4. Penalty, is a fine of from twenty to two hundred dollars.

The above law is almost a dead letter, from the fact that probably not one druggist, (or a man who sells drugs, for such a man is not a druggist), in five has ever read the law, and it is doubtful if one in ten lives up to its requisitions. It is doubtful if an examination of the drug stores in this State was made whether one store in a hundred keeps arsenic *colored*. The object of section three was to prevent so many accidents by arsenic being mistaken for soda, cream of tartar, epsom salts, after exposure to the air, and many other chemicals that enter into medical and culinary purposes. Incompetent druggists not knowing the responsibility, sell poisons without properly labeling them as such. Many physicians in prescribing poisons dislike to have their packages or bottles marked "poison," fearing their patients will not take the medicine. If the patient has no confidence in the physicians discharge him, and send for one another but this is no excuse for the druggist and he will be held responsible if accidents happen.

The people are not particular enough in this matter. A man goes to a physician for a prescription which may contain some very active poisons; takes it to a drug store and perhaps gives it to some boy or inexperienced person to fill, without asking any questions about his knowledge of the business. It is put up and he goes on his way rejoicing, until he takes a dose of the medicine, and a change comes over the spirit of his dreams and the new one called upon is the undertaker. The same man perhaps just before going to the drug store, went to a bank to get a check cashed, and the cashier, or teller, a very careful and experienced man, counts out the money, and after receiving it he does not put it in his pocket until he has carefully counted it over once, and perhaps twice, to see that no mistakes occur.

The great wonder is that more people are not killed from the indiscriminate handling of poison. Every well regulated drug store should have the word "Poison" placed conspicuously upon every bottle and package containing poisons, and never allow any article to go out of the store unless labeled in like manner, and if physicians object, let the responsibility rest with the physician if he removes the mark.

Competent and careful druggists are not only labeling their poisons, but have the antidote attached to the label, and if a proper law can be made regulating the men who deal in drugs, it will be of great benefit to the country in saving life.

I should like to say something of the relative duties of druggists and physicians towards each other, but will defer it until some future time. DRUGGIST.

A Card.

A new eight page Illustrated Family Journal will be sent *free* for three months to all persons sending their names with address. Postage can be paid for the quarter at the Post Office where the first copy is received. Editor, Orion Clemens. Contributors, Mark Twain, John Hay, Col. KNOX, Mrs. A. D Richardson, Junius Henri Browne, and other prominent writers. Address "AMERICAN PUBLISHER," Hartford, Conn.

Chas. M. Swager, of Louisville Ky., died in Paris on the 31 inst., from a wound inflicted by a shell fired during the bombardment.

A Wonderful Natural Pharmacy.

People addicted to the luxury of fever and ague, and western districts devoted to "measles matinees" or "chills soirees," will be pleased to hear that, according to an article from the *Bien Publico* of Bogota, translated for the Panama *Star and Herald*, there is, in the United States of Colombia, a region little known, called San Martin. Among its vegetable productions are to be found the Peruvian bark trees, the essential salt of which, has become even more indispensable to the old world than the new.

The limits of this territory are on the east of that part of the Orinoco comprehended between the mouth of the Meta to the north, and that of Guariari to the south; on the north by the Meta, from entrance into the Orinoco to the mouth of the river Upra, and thence up stream, as far as the limits of the district of Gachala. On the west, by the ridge of the Eastern Cordilleras to the headwaters of the Rio Blanco, then down current to the mouth of the Quebrado of Susumaco, then up toward its head waters in the Paramo of Chingaza. This territory has then on its east side Venezuela; on the north the territory of Casanare; on the south the immense plains of Cuneta, and on the west the State of Cundinamarca. The waters of the Orinoco bathe its eastern limits for about fifty leagues. The Meta runs through this territory for the space of 150 leagues.

The wooded highlands of the territory are situated in the rich zone of the Quiras. The tree which produces this valuable bark abounds on all the eastern declivities of the Cordilleras, from the headwaters of the Gusirari to those of the Upia. This zone has in the territory an extension of forty leagues long by five or six wide. At its southern and northern extremities collections of Quina bark are made in large quantities. Toward the south, a company called the Columbian Bark Company and several individuals have been extracting and exporting the bark for some years past. The high prices its brings in the markets of the United States and Europe are proofs sufficient of its good quality. The part of the Cordilleras comprehended between the Ariari and Rio Negro has not been touched although in San Martin and Villavicuio it has the name of being richer in Quinas than any other part, besides consisting entirely of unclaimed lands. On the banks of the Ariari the trees yielding caucho abound, as well as sarsaparilla and ipecacuanha on the Vichada. The balsam of capaiba is collected by the Indians of Vichada in large quantities, and embarked on the Meta for Ciudad Bolivar.

Society for the prevention of cruelty to animal; Bergh stopped the seventh avenue street car in New York, Saturday, because they had only two horse power when the snow made four a necessity, humanely speaking. An irate passenger, who was in a hurry, assailed Mr. Bergh, and that gentleman was obliged to whip the irate passenger before he could get things to work smoothly.

The Manchester *Guardian* is informed that Mr. Bright has received an autograph letter from Queen Victoria, expressing her regret at receiving his resignation as a member of the Cabinet, condoling with him on the state of his health and expressing her hope that she may see the right honorable gentleman ere long, as a guest at one of the royal palaces.

The following is a specimen extract from a very able and exhaustive article on the "Finite and Infinite," in a Chicago quarterly: "What is present is, therefore, Otherness in general, or a universal Being for-Other, which, because it is a *single* Being for Other, is more properly Being for One. That is, the Singleness of the determination subjates to Otherness.

"My dear friend," said a gentleman to a bankrupt the other day. "I'm sorry to hear of your misfortune. Your family has my warmest sympathy." "O, don't trouble yourself about my family. I looked out for them, you bet! Just save your sympathys for the families of my creditors."

Dr. Schenck Advises Consumptives to go to Florida in Winter.

Having for the last thirty five years devoted my whole time and attention to the study of lung diseases and consumption, I feel that I understand fully the course that ought to be pursued to restore a tolerably bad case of diseased lungs to healthy soundness. The first and most important step is, for the patient to avoid taking cold; and the best of all places on this continent for this purpose, in winter, is Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more northern latitudes. Palatka is a point I can recommend. A good hotel is kept there by Peterman. Last winter I saw several persons there whose lungs had been badly diseased, but who, under the healing influence of the climate and my medicines, were getting well.

One hundred miles farther down the river is a point which I would prefer to Palatka, as the temperature is more even and the air dry and bracing. Mellonville and Enterprise are located there. I should give a decided preference to Mellonville, it is two miles from river or lake, and it seems almost impossible to take cold there. The ladies in Florida might be better, and patients complain at times, but that is a good sign, as it indicates a return of appetite; and, when this is the case, they generally increase in flesh, and then the lungs must heal.

Jacksonville, Hibernia, Green Cove and many other places in various parts of Florida can be safely recommended to consumptives in winter. My reasons for saying so are, that patients are less liable to take cold there than where there is a less even temperature, and it is not necessary to say, that, where a consumptive person exposes himself to frequent colds, he is certain to die shortly; therefore my advice is, go well down into the State, out of the reach of prevailing cold winds and frosts. Jacksonville, or almost any other of the localities I have named, will benefit those who are troubled with a torpid liver, a disordered stomach, deranged bowels, sore throat, or cough, but, for those whose lungs are diseased, a more southern point is earnestly recommended.

For fifteen years, prior to 1859, I was professionally in New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia every week, where I saw and examined on an average five hundred patients a week. A practice so extensive, embracing every possible phase of lung disease, has enabled me to understand the disease fully, and hence my caution in regard to taking cold. A person may take vast quantities of "Seschenck's Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills," and yet die if he does not avoid taking cold.

In Florida, nearly every body is using Schenck's Mandrake Pills, for the climate is more likely to produce bilious habits than more northern latitudes. It is a well established fact, that natives of Florida rarely die of consumption, especially those of the southern part. On the other hand, in New England, one-third or less of the population die of this terrible disease. In the Middle States, it does not prevail so largely, still there are many thousands of cases there. What a vast percentage of life would be saved if consumptives were as easily alarmed in regard to taking fresh colds as they are about scarlet fever, small-pox &c., but they are not; they take what they term a little cold, which they are credulous enough to believe will wear off in a few days. They pay no attention to it, and hence it says the foundation for another and another sets in, until the lungs are diseased beyond all hope of cure.

My advice to persons whose lungs are affected even slightly, is to lay in a stock of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Schenck's Mandrake Pills and go to Florida. I recommend these particular medicines because I am thoroughly acquainted with their action. I know, that, when they are used in strict accordance with my directions they will do the work that is required. This accomplished, nature will do the rest. The physician who prescribes for cold, cough, or night sweats, and then advises the patient to walk or ride out every day, will be sure to have a corpse on his hands before long.

My plan is, to give my three medicines in accordance with the printed directions, except in some cases where a free use of the Mandrake Pills is necessary. My object is, to give tone to the stomach,—to get up a good appetite. It is always a good sign when a patient begins to grow hungry. I have hopes of such. With a relish for food, and the gratification of that relish, comes good blood, and with it more flesh, which is closely followed by a healing of the lungs,—then the cough loosens and abates, the creeping chills and clammy night sweats no longer prostrate and annoy, and the patient gets well, provided he avoids taking cold.

Now, there are many consumptives who have not the means to go to Florida. The question may be asked, is there no hope for such? Certainly there is. My advice to such is, and ever has been, to stay in a warm room during the winter, with a temperature of about seventy degrees, which should be kept regularly at that point by means of a thermometer. Let such a patient take his exercise within the limits of the room by walking up and down as much as his strength will permit, in order to keep up a healthy circulation of the blood. I have cured thousands by this system, and can do so again. Consumption is as easily cured as any other disease, if it is taken in time, and the proper kind of treatment is pursued. The fact stands undisputed on record, that Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Mandrake Pills and Seaweed Tonic have cured very many of what seemed to be hopeless cases of consumption. Go where you will, you will be almost certain to find some poor consumptive who has been rescued from the very jaws of death by their use.

So far as the Mandrake Pills are concerned, everybody should keep a supply of them on hand. They act on the liver better than calomel, and leave none of its hurtful effects behind. In fact, they are excellent in all cases where a purgative medicine is required. If you have partaken too freely of fruit, and diarrhœa ensues, a dose of the Mandrakes will cure you. If you are subject to sick headache, take a dose of the Mandrakes, and they will relieve you in two hours. If you would obviate the effect of a change of water, or the too free indulgence in fruit, take one of the Mandrakes every night, and you may then drink water, and eat watermelons, pears, apples, plums, peaches, or corn, without the risk of being made sick by them. They will protect those who live in damp situations against chills and fevers. Try them. They are perfectly harmless. They can do you good only.

I have abandoned my professional visits to Boston and New York, but continue to see patients at my office, No 15 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Those who wish a thorough examination, with the Respirometer will be charged five dollars. The Respirometer declares the exact condition of the lungs, and patients can readily learn whether they are curable or not. But I desire it distinctly understood, that the value of my medicines depends entirely upon their being taken strictly according to directions.

In conclusion, I will say, that when persons take my medicines, and their systems are brought into a healthy condition thereby, they are not so liable to take cold; yet no one with diseased lungs can bear a sudden change of atmosphere without the liability of greater or less irritation of the bronchia tubes.

Full directions in all languages accompany my medicines, so explicit and clear that any one can use them without consulting me, and can be bought from any druggist.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.,
No. 15 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
JOHN F. HENRY, 8 College Place, New York, Wholesale Agent. dec15weow1yr-64

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FREE try samples of our great $1 Weekly. The GAZETTE, Hallowell, Maine. feb16w4t-65

SHORT HAND, 150 words per minute in Four Weeks. Send stamp for Circular. Prof. GRAY, P. O. Box 4,847, N. Y. feb16w1t*

PRIZE PACKET Fifty Foreign Postage Stamps and a Prize for 50c. Address T. C. KEY-STAMPS, Newbury, Vt. feb16w1t*(2)

CANVASSING AGENTS WANTED on a first-class monopoly; sells at once; gives ENTIRE satisfaction. Address MYERS MANF'G CO., 104 John St., N. Y. feb16w1t-132

WE WILL PAY AGENTS a salary of $35 per week, or allow a large commission to sell our new inventions. Address J. W. Frink & Co., Marshall, Mich. feb16w1w-132(1)

VENTRILOQUISM—Full instructions by which any person can master the great art of Ventriloquism and throw the voice and perform hundreds of curious and wonderful tricks by a few hours practice. This great book sent by mail for 25 cents, or 5 for $1 cents. Address JAGGERS & CO., Publishers, Box 2743 St Louis, Mo. feb16w1t*

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell LIFE IN UTAH, OR, THE MYSTERIES OF MORMONISM. By J. H. BEADLE, Editor of the Salt Lake Reporter, being an Expose of their secret Rites, Ceremonies and Crimes, with a full and authentic history of Polygamy and the Mormon Sect. Agents are meeting with unprecedented success, one reports 203 subscribers in four days, another 71 in two days. Send for Circulars. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Cincinnati, O. feb16weow1t-48

AGENTS WANTED. To sell our New Book, GREAT FORTUNES And How They Were Made; OR, THE STRUGGLES AND TRIUMPHS OF OUR SELF MADE MEN. By J. D. McCABE, Jr.—The most taking, instructive and universally sought-after book issued for years. Sells fast and easily, and delivers splendidly. Agents are clearing from $80 to $200 per month, in spite of hard times. Send for Circular, etc., and notice extra terms. E. HANNAFORD & CO., FIRST CLASS Subscription Publishers. Cincinnati, Ohio, and Chicago, Ill. feb16w1t-46

Established in 1861.

$5,000 IN CASH PRIZES!

$7,000 IN OTHER GIFTS!

Eighth Annual Distribution OF PREMIUMS

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE

DETROIT COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER

Thursday, March 30, 1871.

Subscription Price $2.50 per Year.

Send for a Prospectus containing references, account of drawings, notices of the press, etc., etc.

Send for Catalogue containing full list of gifts.

Send for sample papers.

Address,

WM. H. BURK,
Publisher Detroit Commercial Advertiser.
feb18w1mo

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sewing Machine Needles by Mail. Needles for all Sewing Machines sent by mail free of postage. 3 Needles, 25c. $1 per dozen. Send name of Machine, accompanied by cash, to L. B. MIDDLETON, Ligonier, Ind. feb16w4t(1)

BEAUTIFUL FALSE MOUSTACHES. Any color desired, and resemble natural ones. Price 50 cents a pair and mailed free. Circulars free. Address BENNETT & CO., Wadsworth, Ohio. feb16w1t*

Free to Book Agents! A POCKET PROSPECTUS of our Illustrated Family Bible, which contains Bible History, Dictionary, Analysis, Harmony, History of Religions, and over 100 illustrations, sent FREE on application. H. NATT & CO., Publishers, Cincinnati, Ohio. feb16w1t

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE! That the Grape is the healthiest of fruits! That the Hartford, Concord and Ives will bear well in all sections! and that fine roots of the above and all other reliable varieties of Grapes can be had very cheap at the Keystone Grape Nurseries. Send for circular and be convinced. Address S. J. ALLIS, Keystone Grape Nurseries, North East, Pa. feb16w1w

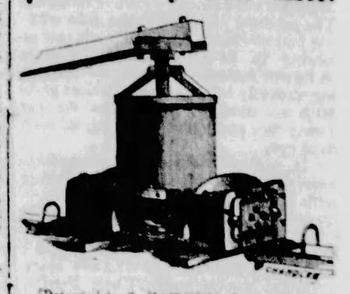
FARMERS MECHANICS & WORKERS Can make $50 to $150 per month with our Books, Maps Pictures & Chromos, 50 Pages (by mail) FREE. Address GOODSPEED'S EMPIRE BOOK & MAP HOUSE, Chicago. jan19w12t

$4 TO $12 PER DAY—Extra inducements in cash and premiums to canvassers for "Our Magazine," the best One Dollar Monthly in America. Specimens 10 cents, or three for 25 cents. W. R. MATTISON, Publisher, Newton, New Jersey. feb16w1t-172

FREE For three months, a paper for YOUNG PEOPLE, (not children,) devoted to Literature, Etiquette, Comics, and advertising Novelties. More reading matter on the subjects of Etiquette, Letter Writing, and kindred topics than any other paper in the country. Send in your own names and get others to make up a club, if you can, for the three months. Address MONTHLY MISCELLANY, Cincinnati, O. feb16w1t-70

SOMETHING NEW.—Agents guaranteed $5.00 a year to introduce an article that sells in every house. Address, with stamp, S. GILLILAND, Pittsburgh, Pa. feb16w3t-102

Quaker City Tile Mill.



[Patented by S. HAWKINS, Carmel, Ind.]

It is the cheapest, speediest, lightest draft and most durable mill. All cam movements are discarded, the crank taking its place. Brass boxing in all bearings, which can be replaced at pleasure. It is reduced to a high degree of simplicity, giving it greater strength and durability than any other. This Mill is capable of moulding 24,000 three-inch Tile per day; other sizes in proportion. Makes six sizes, from two to seven inch core, and of any shape desired. Has two deliveries, or can be used as well at one end only if desired. Satisfaction guaranteed. Was awarded first premium at Ohio and Indiana State Fair of 1870.

AGENTS—Eagle Machine Works, Indianapolis, Indiana; Moon & Dean, Richmond, Ind.; Ott & McMillin, Rockville, Ind.; Johnson & Reuel, Lafayette, Ind.; P. T. Clarke & Son, Toledo, Ohio; Parsons & Co., Mansfield, Ohio; Bradley & Banks, Chicago, Ill.; Tyler & Son, Vincennes, Ind. Manufactured by

A. N. HADLEY Richmond, Ind. feb16andmar16

FIRST-CLASS Religious and Family Newspaper. The Interior. By the Western Presbyterian Publishing Company, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

TH

Our Young Folks.

OUR BOYS' SKATING SONG.

Out in the frosty morning air,—
Out on our glittering skates!
Ho, for the river's crystal glare!
Who is the lagyard that waits?
Keen is the north-wind over the plain,
Keen as a hunter's blade;
But none in our dauntless skating train
Of his blust'ring blade is afraid.

Then away, away, o'er the crystal track!
On slippers of glittering steel away!
The ice may bend, and the ice may crack;
We'll laugh in the face of all danger to-day.

Now for a straight heat swift and far!
Now for a good mile race!
Boy, how the thin sheets creak and jar
Beneath our lightning pace!
Frost in our nostrils—tingling frost—
Frost on our waving hair;
But, boys, we are willing to pay the cost
The skater's delights to share.

Then away, away, o'er the crystal track!
On slippers of glittering steel, away!
The ice may bend, and the ice may crack,
We'll laugh in the face of all danger to day.

Now to the right we quickly turn;
And now to the left we fly!
Hi! how the blue steel seems to spurn
The ice as we whistle by!
Bend to the home-stretch racers bend!
Bend with a sweeping stride;
And rough old North-wind, he shall lend
Us wings as we homeward glide.

Then away, away o'er the crystal track!
On slippers of glittering steel away!
The ice may bend and the ice may crack,
We'll laugh in the face of all danger to-day.

Merrily goes the winter-time,
When the streams are frozen strong;
When skate steel's ring and skater's rhyme
Are blent in a gleeful song;
The drone may doze by the chimney side,
And close to the hearth-rug cling;
But the wide-awake school boy's joy and pride
Is the skater's song to sing.

Then away, away, o'er the crystal track!
On slippers of glittering steel away!
The ice may bend, and the ice may crack,
We'll laugh in the face of all danger to-day.
—*G. H. Barnes.*

IDA'S LESSON.

She was sitting there alone that drizzly afternoon, proud Ida Thorne, quite alone with her gloomy, restless thoughts. The subdued pattering of the rain without had no charm for her, for she saw no beauty in its mission, heard no music in its soft undertone; and so she sat gazing vacantly into the black, fireless grate with an unhappy expression on her young face and a tear quivering in each dark eye.

"It was Cousin May's disappointment the whole house would condole with her, but since it is only mine it is no matter. And there it is again—it is never any matter about me.—I wonder why papa can't let me live with dear, good Aunt Mary instead of staying here at Uncle Fred's, where they don't care anything about me, and would not know it if I were a thousand miles away; nor there wouldn't anybody miss me—O dear!" and those two great tears rolled down over her face and were followed by others.

Poor Ida was becoming very wretched, for that was a sad, sad plaint, "Nobody would miss me." The truth was she had been brooding over her little troubles and annoyances till she had wrought herself into the serious belief that Ida Thorne was the most abused, unappreciated maiden that had ever lived, and this conviction grated very painfully upon the sensitive cords of her proud nature. Her surroundings, her friends, and the whole world seemed to her terribly at fault, but it had never occurred to her that she might herself be in any wise responsible for this; and so she went on magnifying her grievances and blaming other people for their existence, fancying herself neglected and unloved, till she had become very miserable.

"I can not bear it," and she pressed her red lips firmly together, as if there were some desperate purpose within. "I can not bear it. O, if poor mamma had not died!"

Then she thought of the grass-grown mound in the hill-side church-yard, of those days of agony when her precious mother was fading from their sight, and a milder mood stole over her. There came memories of those parting hours, of her mother's last prayers and benedictions her last words of warning and counsel—tearful memories yet softening and blessed in their influence. Never had these things seemed to her as now, when they came with a deeper meaning, that searched her soul and held her spell-bound.

The door was slightly ajar, and a murmuring of happy voices floated up and fell upon her ear. A few notes were hesitatingly struck upon the piano, then a few more, and after a pause the voice grew troubled, and seemed perplexed. Then came an ill-sounding strain and a long pause, broken at length by Amy, as she said, "It is a sweet little song any way. Ida was singing it this morning, and it is the prettiest thing I've heard lately."

"I wish she would come and play it for us now," added Lou. "I wonder where she is? I'm going to find her."

"No, no, Lou, don't you do any such thing. I should never think of asking a favor of her. You know she is never fond of doing the least thing to please anybody but herself."

"Please anybody but herself," repeated Ida, "she never does that any way. I'm afraid I am dreadfully selfish, though," she went on; "it is strange I never thought of that before, when I am so quick to discover the selfishness of others, too," and she bowed her head as in shame. "I must gain for myself a better name than this," starting up quickly and brushing her hair back from her throbbing temples. "'Whatsoever ye would that others should do,'" she repeated as she went down to the parlor.

The room was empty, and she passed through into the nursery, where she found little Rosie sitting alone among her playthings, her face flushed and overshadowed by a perplexed frown; but, looking up suddenly, her blue eyes sparkled with delight as she saw Ida.

"O, tousin Ida, I se so dlad you tome! Please to fix 'is dolly's naughty dess."

At any other time Ida would have turned away impatiently; but her newly formed purpose was still fresh, and would not so easily be laid aside. So she smiled into the little eager face, and, bending over her, soon completed Miss Dolly's toilet, to the great delight of her child-mamma.

Mrs. North entered the room just in season to hear Rosie's "tank 'ou," and, smiling kindly, did not fail to express her approval of this little act of unselfishness.

"It is very nice to be generous," thought Ida, "and a great deal easier than I expected it would be."

Then Harry came tramping in from school. He was a merry, wide-awake little fellow, but his step was heavier than its wont to-night, and his round face had lost something of its happy light.

"Willie is going way ahead of me in arithmetic," said he sorrowfully, "and I'm afraid I never can catch up with him, 'cause there are some awful hard examples that I've tried and tried, but can't do," and he sat down as if quite vanquished.

Willie Stanley was his particular rival, and to be outdone by him in this way was a serious matter to the poor boy.

"If you will bring your book I will help you," said Ida, pleasantly.

He sprang up quickly as he exclaimed, "O, you are just the best girl in the world!"

"I will be," thought Ida, as she smiled on her little cousin.

But this helping was not so easy a matter as she had anticipated, and she grew very tired of those long columns of figures. There came a strong temptation to leave the work half finished, but conscience whispered, "That would be very selfish, Ida," and she went resolutely on.

The "obstinate examples" were fully conquered at length, and when she saw how delighted Harry was in the triumph which she had helped him to gain, she felt much more than repaid for her strenuous self-denial.

When the family were gathered in the parlor that evening, Ida suddenly remembered how she had overheard her cousins wishing her to play the new song for them that afternoon.

"Play it now," suggested her better impulses.

"But I am tired; besides, nobody expects it of me," her selfish nature retorted. "I had much rather lie here on the sofa."

"Whatsoever ye would that others should do," urged conscience, and rising quickly she said, "Come, girls, can't we sing a little?"

They looked at each other in surprise; it was such a rare occurrence for Ida to propose to sing with them; she always went to the piano alone, and seldom when they wished her to.

They joined her quickly, however, with a glad "O, yes, that will be delightful!"

Their voices mingled sweetly as Ida's deft fingers swept over the keys, and when the new music rang out clear and full at skillful touch, they were all warm in their praises of its beauty as well as the performer's graceful ability, and Ida was very happy when she saw how much they enjoyed that which was only a slight exertion for her after all. The whole family gathered round the piano in a joyous circle as they sang one song after another, and Ida chatted and laughed till she quite forget how miserable she had been a few hours before, how selfish and cruel the world had seemed to her then.

When the good nights had been said and Ida sat down in her room alone looking soberly at her own heart, she found an unwonted light there, and knew she was happier than she had been for many months before. In vain she searched for some new joy, glancing over the day she had just lived, an empty day it seemed to her, into which the chilling rains had been dismally falling and were falling still. It was not pleasant to think of how she had squandered its precious morning, not pleasant; then she remembered the hour alone in the library, when her life had seemed so dark and all the world so heartless and cruel, recollected how her thoughts had been turned upon her own heart, and how humble she had grown as she looked within. She shuddered again as she saw her pride, and selfishness, and their long train of kindred faults, shuddered and stretched her hands out away from them imploringly.

"Whatever ye would that others should do," and she thought how God had helped her to fulfill this golden precept, how sweet the reward had been, and how pleasing was the recollection of her triumphs. Her life no longer seemed to her the empty, cheerless thing which she had so often bewailed, for it was invested with a new richness and meaning.

"Perhaps there is something here after all," she mused, "that might make these days bright and excellent, and joyous, too. If the seeking of others' pleasure and the effort to do good bring such happiness, then, by God's grace, I may be happy always. Ah, I never suspected before how much of the true joy and sweetness of life depends upon myself, upon my own effort, crowned with our Father's blessing!"

Ida Thorne was a wiser and a better girl to that day's lesson, and kneeling there with a humbler heart she prayed for strength to walk in the more excellent way.

WHAT WILL HE BECOME?—This question is often asked by parents in regard to their sons, and by the friends of many young men. And although there is no definite rule for ascertaining, we may get some idea of what a young man will become by observing his first actions and works.

Solomon said, many centuries ago, "even a child is known by his work, whether it be good or whether it be evil." Therefore, when you see a boy slow to go to school, indifferent about learning, and glad of every opportunity to neglect his lessons, you may take it for granted that he will be a *blockhead*.

When you see a boy anxious to spend money, and who spends every cent as soon as he gets it, you may know that he will be a *spendthrift*.

When you see a boy hoarding up his pennies, and unwilling to part with them for any good purpose, you may set it down that he will be a *miser*.

When you see a little boy willing to taste strong drink, you may rightly suppose that he will become a *drunkard*.

When a boy is disrespectful to his parents, disobedient to his teacher, and unkind to his friends and playmates, it is a sign that he will never be of much account.

When you see a boy looking out for himself and unwilling to share good things with others, it is a sign that he will grow up a selfish man.

When you hear a boy using profane language, you may take it for a sign that he will become a wicked and profligate man.

When you see boys rude to each other, you may know they will become disagreeable men.

When you see boys pouting and grumbling, when told to do anything, and always depressed when they have any work to perform, it is a sign that they will be good-for nothing men.

But when you see boys that are kind and obliging to each other, obedient and respectful to their parents, attentive to their studies and duties, it is a sign that they will become good and useful men.

When you see a boy that loves his Bible, and is well acquainted with it, it is a sign of great future blessing from Almighty God.

When you see a boy that stays away from theatres, grog shops, ball-rooms and gambling houses, it is a sign that he will grow up a man in principle, knowledge and goodness

When you see a boy practicing the virtues of morality and Christianity you may know that he will become an honor to himself and family, useful to his country, and the glory of his Maker.

Although great changes sometimes take place in the character, these signs, as a general rule, hold good.

Idle Girls.

We are sure there are not many of our feminine readers who could realize to themselves a family in which the mother is the drudge—where the daughters, elegantly dressed, recline at their ease, with their drawing, their music, their fancy work, and their reading; beguiling themselves hours, days, and weeks, and never dreaming of their responsibilities, but as a necessary consequence of neglect of duty, growing weary of their useless life, laying hold of every newly-invented stimulant to arouse their drooping energies, and blaming fate when they dare not blame their God for having placed them where they are. The girls will often say with an air of compassion—for who can believe it real?—that poor mamma is working herself to death. Yet no sooner is it proposed that they should assist her, than they declare she is quite in her element—in short, that she would never be happy, if she had only half as much to do.

Children's Trials.

Did you ever notice the struggle of the little child as it tried to swallow the great sob in its throat, and bravely bear the denial required to gratify a younger brother or sister. She has built a doll-house and put baby to sleep in it, when up comes wee little sister, followed by baby brother on hands and feet, both ready to pull the frail house into ruins. She wrings her hands, begs, pushes and finally screams to have them taken away, but before ma or nurse take any account of her trouble, the little hands intent on mischief have made one grab and scattered her hopes to the ground. Ma tells her not to mind, and the struggle to be a woman, with a baby heart crying for toys, is worthy of more years than she can boast. To sooth and comfort her she is permitted to play store, and ma provides various little articles for sale. Soon she is called to rock a few moments, and returns to find her store robbed, and the little thief parading about with ribbons and toys fantastically arranged about her neck and arms. Again, the little heart sighs, but this time she is told sister must play too, and she chokes back the big cry, smiled through tears, coaxes back the little robber, and offers her a share in the firm. What man or woman could do as much? Yet the trial is proportioned to the strength of the tried.

FARMER'S WIFE.

Wit and Humor.

THE PUMP.

AN OLD STORY WITH A MODERN APPLICATION.

Like rifts of sunshine, her tresses,
Waved over her shoulders bare,
And she flitted as light o'er the meadows,
As an angel in the air.

"O maid of the country, rest thee
This village pump beside,
And here thou shalt fill thy pitcher,
Like Rebecca, the well beside!"

But a voice from yonder window
Through my shuddering senses ran,
And these were its words:—"Maria-r!
Ma-ria-r! don't mind that man!"

ADVICE TO PARENTS.

BY MARK TWAIN.

Having reflected deeply, for half an hour, upon the subject of domestic discipline, I feel like sparing a few suggestions relative to the best method of bringing up children. Being a bachelor without children, my suggestions are as likely to be disinterested as if I had never seen a child.

According to my observation the most difficult time to bring up children is in the morning. You can sometimes, though seldom, bring them up in the morning by yelling at them; but the effectiveness of this process diminishes with its repetition, even when not entirely neutralized by the children's trick of stopping their ears with the bed clothes. The only prompt, effective, and absolutely reliable method is to bring them up by the hair.

If your children have a good healthy scalp, without any tendency to premature baldness, this method will work with most gratifying efficiency. Try it about once a week, and you will be surprised to observe how its influence will extend through the six days' interval, inspiring your child with the liviest possible interest in the resplendant pageantry of sunrise. To bring up a darling child by the hair requires the exercise of some energy and firmness; but no affectionate parent will hesitate at any little sacrifice of this kind for the welfare of his offspring.

Nothing can be more fatal to your discipline than to allow your children to contradict you. If you happen to be betrayed into any mis-statement or exaggeration in their presence, don't permit them to correct you. Right or wrong, you must obstinately insist on your infallibility, and promptly suppress every symptom of puerile skepticism, with force if need be. The moment you permit them to doubt your unerring wisdom, you will begin to forfeit their respect and pander to their conceit.

There can be no sadder spectacle than a parent surrounded by olive branches who think they know more than he does. I vividly remember how my father—who was one of the most rigid and successful of disciplinarians—quelled the aspiring egotism that prompted me to correct his careless remark (when he was reckoning a problem in shillings,) that five times twelve was sixty-two and a half. "So," said he, climbing over his spectacles, and surveying me grimly, "ye think ye know more'n yer father, hey? Come 'ere to me!" His invitation was too pressing to be declined, and for a few excruciating moments I reposed in bitter humiliation across his left knee, with my neck in the embrace of his left arm.

I didn't see him demonstrate his mathematical accuracy, with the palm of his right hand on the largest patch of my trowsers, but I felt that the old man was right; and when, after completely eradicating my faith in the multiplication table, he asked me how much five times twelve was, I insisted, with tears in my eyes, that it was sixty-two and a half.—"That's right!" said he; "I'll larn ye to respect yer father, if I have to thrash you twelve times a day. Now go'n water them horses, 'n be lively, too!" The old gentleman didn't permit my respect for him to wane much until the inflamatory rheumatism disabled him, and even then he continued to inspire me with awe until I was thoroughly convinced that his disability was permanent.

Unquestioning obedience is the crowning grace of childhood. When you tell your child to do anything, and he stops to inqure why, it is advisable to kindly but firmly fetch him a rap across the ear and inform him "that's why?" He will soon get in the way of starting, with charming alacrity, at the word of command.

One of the most inveterate and annoying traits of children is inquisitiveness. If you are inconsiderate enough to attempt to gratify their omnivorous curiosity, you may as well prepare to abdicate, for you will be nonplussed by these questions a dozen times a day, and in a week your sagacity will be hopelessly compromised. An average child is a magazine of unanswerable and disconcerting conundrums. You can't expect children to have much reverence for a parent whose ignorance they can expose at twice out of three times trying.

It is well enough to answer any easy question now and then, just to convince them that you can when you choose; but when they come at you with a poser, tell them, "Oh you never mind!" or "shut up!" and then they will grow up independent and self-reliant, and restrained, only by veneration from splitting your head open—to find out how it holds so much information without letting some out.

It would be difficult—very difficult—to estimate the beneficial effect that would be entailed upon their children if parents generally would adopt the method here vaguely indicated.—*Buffalo Express.*

There is an improbable story that a New Jersey hen mislaid an egg, when another hen sat on it, and the original hen recognized the chicken after it was hatched. The sitting hen claimed a "fowl," but the umpire has not given his decision.

THACKERAY was unsurpassed as a hero-worshipper. He said: "I should like to have been Shakespeare's shoeblack—just to have lived in his house, just to have worshiped him, to have run on his errands and seen that sweet serene face."

A very pious and zealous chaplain of a rebel regiment, during the war, called on a colonel not particularly noted for moral observances, in order to talk about the religious interests of his men. The chaplain was politely received, and requested to be seated on a camp stool. "I believe, Colonel," said he, "that you have one of the finest regiments in the service." "Yes," said the Colonel, "I think I have." "Well, do you pay much attention to the religious instruction of your men?" "Not much; very little said about Scripture in the drill-book." "Well, I just called to mention the fact that in the Fifth Regiment the Lord has blessed our labors wonderfully, and ten men have already been baptized." (This was a rival regiment.) "Is that so, 'pon honor?" asked the Colonel. "Yes, sir, I am pleased to say that it is." "Sergeant," said the Colonel, calling to his orderly, "have fifteen men detailed immediately to be baptized. I'll be hanged if that Fifth Regiment shall outdo us in any respect." The chaplain took occasion to bid the Colonel good-day and left.

An account of a party given by a lady of Green Bay, Wisconsin, at which there were present eighteen babies, while no less than sixteen baby carriages were standing in the yard at one time, moves a Californian to regret the scarcity of women in Southern California, and to tell how he had, in the neighborhood of Los Angelos, seen fourteen horses tied to the horse-rack before the door of one marriageable maiden. His first impression was that there was a funeral in progress; but a small brother of the besieged young lady confidentially informed him, with much giggling and ducking of his head into his shoulders, that the crowd were all courting sister. Anxious to see the damsel who possessed such powers of attraction, he was about entering the house when he was warned off with the admonition that if he had not taken up any land thereabouts it would be well for him not to interfere with the rights of actual settlers.

AN OLD ACCOUNT.—A rough looking specimen of humanity was cruising through Chatham street, New York, not long since, when he came plumply upon a Jew, a specimen of his race, about whom there could be no mistake.

Without a word of warning, the rough knocked him sprawling into the gutter. Picking himself up, and taking his "claret" faucet between his finger and thumb, demanded an explanation.

"Shut up, or I'll bust you again!" shouted the aggressor, approaching him.

"I never done nodings mit you, and what for you mash me in the nose?" asked Abraham.

"Yes, yer hev; yer Jews crucified Jesus Christ, and I've a mind to go for yer again."

"But, mine Cot, dat vash eighteen hundred years ago!" said the Jew.

"Wal, I don't care if it was—I only heard of it last night!" replied the unwashed, again going for his victim, who wisely went a trifle faster in the same direction.

A HINT.—Not many miles from town a company of a few friends might have been seen one evening in the parlor of an old couple, spending a few hours in social chat.

Time flew rapidly to all save "the head of the house," who about nine o'clock got very sleepy. He never staid out of bed later than that if he could help it.

The company, however, talked and talked and talked, to the old lady, who enjoyed the conversation much, while her "bigger half" dozed and nodded, and occasionally snored a little.

Finally, getting his eyes fully opened, and seeing the clock marked half-past nine, he turned yawningly towards the partner of his joys and sorrows, and remarked:

"Wife, hadn't we better go to bed? These folks wan't to go home."

A traveler of a Cincinnati wholesale house recently perpetrated a very wicked joke upon C. D. Johnson & Co., of Fulton Landing, Ky. He caused a good sized poster, bearing the name of their firm, to be placed upon the walls of the town, offering to purchase house cats at prices ranging from $12 to $15 per dozen. The result was that during several days hundreds of these animals, in barrels and crates, were brought to the store of Messrs. Johnson. Among other dupes there was a young farmer, who thought he saw in the notice a good chance to turn an honest penny, and went about the country purchasing cats until he succeeded in collecting 500.

Justice Thompson, who was the immediate successor of Judge Nelson, of New York, on the Supreme Court Bench of that State, was prone to excessive libations. One morning after a carouse, he was promptly at court, and before taking his seat entered into lively conversation with some of the guests of the previous evening. One of these, fearing that the good Judge might have "suffered from the hospitality," said to him:—"Well, Judge, I hope you are feeling well to-day." "Yes, sir, thank you; quite well, sir. I have just taken a gin cocktail, sir, and it has acted like a *sine facias*; it has revived my judgment."

A POCKET BOROUGH.—Scene: A Bribery Commission.—First Commissioner: "Well, sir—you say the candidate called on you. What happened then?"—Witness: "He insulted me grossly, sir!"—Second Commissioner: "He took out a ten-pound note, and said I should have it if I'd vote for him!"—Third Commissioner: "And, pray, what did you do?" "Witness: Well, sir, I felt I ought to 'pocket' the affront, and I did!"

A "SELL."—(We've all got our little weaknesses. Brown's little weakness is this: When he and Mrs. Brown go to a dinner party they do it in style, and he naturally likes his entertainer's flunkeys to think that the equipage he has hired for the occasion is his own)—Brown (in a loud voice): "O—a—Come for us at eleven, John." The coachman (in a louder tone): "Hall right, sir! What name shall I husk for?"

MY LOVIN WIFE: Ime comin ome nex week and hav forgiv you for jawin me. He come on the 7 o'clock trane and shall stay ome hereafter & tri to be an altered man. I want peace and so do yew why shouldn't we luv each other as we used ter when we first joned together in the wholly bonds of madlock ive joned a temperance society but if yew ever jaw me agin for comin ome I'll wollap yew like o y ou we must have peace as grate sees.

THE LEOPARD.—"This 'er hanimal, my little dears," observed the keeper of a menagerie to a school, "a is leopard. His complexion is yaller, and agreeably diversified with black spots. It was a wolgar herror of the hancients that the critter vos hincapable of changin' his spots, vich was disproved in modern times by observin' that he wery frequently slept in one spot, and the next night changed to another."

A fashionable but ignorant lady wanted a costly hair shawl, but her husband bought her a cheap imitation article. On examining it she found the name of the manufacturer on one corner, and wanted to know what that was. "That?" said the husband, "oh, that's the name of the camel of whose hair the shawl was made!" The wife takes great pride in her shawl, and has no doubt of its genuineness.

A SAILOR'S DESCRIPTION OF A DANCE.—Haven't had any fun with the landlubbers till Thursday night, at a dance. When I arrived in the cabin found 'em under way on a Spanish dance. Took my station in line with Susan Tucker—fell back and filled, then shot ahead two fathoms—hauled up on the starboard tack to let another craft pass, and came stern on another sail, spoke her, and bore round against the sun, and fell in with another sail in full chase. Passed twenty sail on same course, and when hall across to the other shore, dropt astern—fell back—couldn't fill, so let go anchor and hauled up for repairs. Next time I was drawn into the current by a cowtillion, but didn't make much headway—shot ahead with Betsy Stark, and sailed over to the other coast. Took a turn opposite, ran abreast twice towards other crafts, and back astern again—moved round to starboard—passed near partner's lights, and made sail for berth. Taird time ran me into port to the tune of the tempest, the Yankee tar's favorite. Proceeding along up coast to the regular order of sailing—bore ahead again—rounded to—then passing adversary yard-arm by yard arm, locked astern with the whole squadron, in circular order of sailing, Sally Jones all the time manœuvering and making signals when under full sail. Finally anchored after a heavy squall,

---

One day in spring, Sir Walter Scott strolled forth with Lady Scott to enjoy a walk around Abbottsford. In their wanderings they passed a field where a number of ewes were enduring the frolics of their lambs. "Ah!" exclaimed Sir Walter; "'tis no wonder that poets, from the earliest ages, have made the lamb the emblem of peace and innocence." "They are, indeed, delightful animals," returned her ladyship, "especially with mint sauce."

A clergyman was once endeavoring to get a subscription in aid of some charitable institution out of a close-fisted parishioner, who attempted to excuse himself on the ground that he already owed a great deal of money. "But," said the minister, "you owe God a larger debt than you do any one else." "That is so, parson; but then he ain't pushing me like the balance of my creditors."

Li Po Sai is a Chinese doctor who has made much money and fame in San Francisco, and this is his diagnosis of the case of a gentleman who consulted him:—"I think you too much dance, too much eat, too much fool round. If you dance, you no get better; too much eating no good; too much fooling round no good."

A NOVEL PINT MEASURE.—Perkins will get tight occasionally, much to the astonishment of himself and friends. "For years," says he, "it was unaccountable to me, for I never did drink but a mouthful or two, and the cause never did strike me until I measured my mouth and found that it held a pint."

The following old epitaphs illustrate very aptly the desire which so many individuals experience to be "ahead of their neighbors:"

"Here lies John Mugg,
As snug as a bug
In a rug."

"Here lies John Mugger,
A little snugger
Than t'other bugger."

A FRENCH lady, on her arrival in this country, was careful to eat only such dishes as she was acquainted with, and being on one occasion pressed to partake of a dish new to her, she politely replied: "No, I thank you; I eat only my acquaintances." She thought she had expressed herself in admirable English.

A man in Covington, Ky., made a bet the other day that he could drink a pint and a half of Cincinnati whiskey in 12 hours. He won the bet, and his widow remarked at the funeral the next day that it was the first money he had earned by hard work in ten years.

A tradesman who had failed in the city of Bangor, wrote on his front door: "Payment suspended for thirty days." A neighbor reading this said: "You have not dated the notice." "No," he said, "I do not intend to do so; it would run out if I did."

"When the earthquake took place," said a husband to his wife, "I felt my heart beat so that I was frightened." "Yes," replied the dear creature, "it takes an earthquake to make your heart beat." And this couple have celebrated their silver wedding!

Horrible Sufferings of the Wounded French.

The Cassel correspondent of the London Times writes:

The other day I had a most horrible sight of human suffering. About 1,500 prisoners arrived at midnight, on their way from Frankfort to Stettin, in open railway trucks, no other carriages being available. When the train started from Frankfort in the morning the thermometer was above freezing point, but in the course of the day a sudden change set in and in the evening the glass marked many degrees below it. They were scantily clothed, some of them without great coats, which they had sold, buying tobacco with the money; others had thin cotton stockings and wooden shoes; others again had nothing at all on their feet. Lying in the same open trucks which conveyed them from Eperny, exposed to the intense cold, they were in many instances frozen to the boards in their own filth. One of them at least—some people speak of more—was frozen to death. They were in a most terrible and pitiable plight, and the groaning of some of the poor sufferers was fearful. After their arrival they were distributed in the waiting rooms of the station and in the barracks, where they received restoratives in the shape of coffee, soup and meat. Warm clothes and blankets were also given to many of them, and they continued their journey after a stoppage of fifteen hours, with the exception of about twenty, who where sent to the Lazarette. When I saw them there they had first to be bathed. They were literally swarming with vermin. Some of them, being Mobiles, were mere boys of sixteen, and again men above fifty; others had served in the line, and all of them were suffering from exhaustion or pulmonary affection.

LADIES IN PARLIAMENT.—Gordon, in his "Antiquities of Parliament," says: "The ladies of birth and quality sat in council with the Saxon witas." "The Abbess Hilda," says Bede, "presided in an ecclesiastical synod." In Weightred's council at Baconfield, A. D. 694, the abbesses sat and deliberated; and five of them signed decrees of that council, along with the king, the bishops, and nobles. King Edgar's charter to the Abby of Crowland, A. D. 961, was with the consent of the nobles and abbesses who signed the charter. In Henry III's and Edward I's time abbesses were summoned to Parliament—namely, of Shaftsbury, Berking, St. Mary of Winchester, and of Wilton. In the 35th year of Edward III were summoned by writ to Parliament, to appear there by proxies—namely: Mary, Countess of Norfolk; Alienor, Countess of Ormand; Anna Dispensir; Philippa, Countess of March; Johana Fitzwater; Agnetia, Countess of Pembroke; Mary de St. Paul; Mary de Roos; Matilda, Countess of Oxford; and Catherine, Countess of Athol. These ladies were called *ad colloquium tractatum* by their proxies—a privilege peculiar to the peerage to appear and sit by proxy.—*Time's Telescope: Things not Generally Known.*

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE RECENT SOLAR ECLIPSE.

Professor LANGLEY, of the Pittsburgh Observatory, who accompanied the party sent out by the United States to observe the recent solar eclipse, sends the following graphic description of the corona and the shadow to the Pittsburgh *Commercial*:

BARCELONA, SPAIN, Dec. 29, 1870.

I take the opportunity of a half hour's delay here to send a brief account of the eclipse of the 22d, observed by the party sent by the United States, at Jerez, in the south of Spain.

The morning of the 22d was rainy, and heavy clouds, which lasted nearly all the forenoon, caused us to almost forego hope of any success. The sky opened by almost miraculous fortune for the critical minutes that totality lasted, just around the sun, and enabled us to obtain results which were nearly as complete as could have been hoped with the best of weather.

A few minutes earlier our station presented a curious spectacle. The instruments, which had been transported across the ocean, were directed to the gloomy sky, and each observer felt that his pains in mounting them, and his journey across the ocean, had been, in all probability, taken in vain.

Around us were small, silent groups of officers from two of our national vessels, who had come up from Cadiz, and some gentlemen of the neighborhood who were within the lines guarded by policemen from the town; and the fast-waning light from the clouded sky seemed likely to be all we were to have of the eclipse. Suddenly, as I have said, the clouds broke, and all was absorbed attention, as the sun presented itself reduced to a thin crescent of light. In a minute more the crescent broke—for an instant—into a chain of brilliant beads; then disappeared, and the wonderful spectacle of the corona, surrounding the extinguished sun like a low burning flame, was before us. This was what we came so far to see, and you must not expect from one whose attention was fixed during the two minutes of precious time it lasted on the telescopic study of its structure, any account of the general features of the scene. They have been described before by abler pens, but description will hardly convey to any one an idea of the intensity of the interest, and the startling novelty of the sights. Those who have viewed a partial eclipse have seen nothing so surprising as the effects produced at the instant that the last ray goes, and that wonderful corona starts into view. The spectacle, which is perhaps the most remarkable of all, is the approach of the moon's shadow on the earth.

The reader may possibly have sometime noticed the shadow of a large bird sweep by him, and may imagine what the approach of such a shadow must be like when it covers hundreds of miles of territority, and rushes from one horizon to another with a velocity greater than that of a bullet from a gun.

On the present occasion we were surrounded by olive trees, but those standing on the roofs saw the shadow of the moon blot out the mountains near the western coast and rush across from horizon to horizon in a few seconds bringing with it a darkness that seemed material, and making one shrink as it shot over and around him. "I felt as if it was going to knock my hat off," one person said to me, and described the effect of the gloom, as being formed by the numerous fires, which were burning in the fields, and which suddenly shone out as the darkness fell, while the shouts from the neighboring town and the screams of the frightened peasant women added their effect to that of the scene.

A Warning—The Danger of using Fire in Sleeping-Rooms.

A narrow escape from an awful tragedy occurred this morning in this city, the recital of which should impress the minds of its readers with the importance of care and prudence in the management of coal fires. A mother and two daughters, residing on Summers street, retired to rest last evening as usual, leaving a coal fire burning in their sleeping-room. Just before retiring the stove was filled with fresh coal, and by some oversight the damper to the stove was turned so as to prevent the proper escape of the gas into the chimney. All the parties went to sleep without discovering the mistake, and slept through the night, till 5 o'clock this morning, when the mother awoke, with an intense headache; she was sufficiently conscious to suspect the cause, and attempted to rise, but was unable. She aroused one of her daughters with some difficulty, and directed her to open the window, which was at length accomplished, the daughter falling once or twice in attempting to cross the room.

The admission of fresh air aroused all the sufferers, but brought with it excruciating pains in the head, and terrible nausea and vomiting. Neighbors were called in, and Dr. Shofield was summoned and after a long period of intense suffering all the parties were relieved, and out of danger.—*Wooster Gazette.*

Joseph Scheller, tobacconist, and his cousins Edward and Albert, who were all charged before Commissioner Shields, of New York, with having been guilty of frauds in the shipping and sale of tobacco, have been honorably discharged, the Commissioner holding that the prosecution had failed to make out a case, and that it was unnecessary for the defense to put in any testimony.

PERIODICALS.

NOT TOO LATE

TO SUBCRIBE FOR

The Little Corporal!

FOR 1871.

Enlarged, Improved, Illustrated.

An original Magazine for Boys and Girls, and Older People who have Young Hearts.

Emily Huntington Miller, Editor.

THE LITTLE CORPORAL'S writers are unsurpassed for freshness, life, and vigor, or for purity of thought and style. The Magazine does not fear to live up to its beautiful motto, "Fighting against Wrong, and for the Good, the True, and the Beautiful;" seeking not only to entertain its readers, but to make them wiser, nobler and better. While doing this it seeks to throw around everything a charm of freshness and light that wins the hearts of both old and young.

TERMS One dollar and a half a year; $7 50 for six copies; single copy 15 cents, or free to any one who will try to raise a club. Beautiful Premiums for Clubs. Back numbers can always be sent. Address

JOHN E. MILLER,
Publisher, Chicago, Ills.

LATE ALFRED L. SEWELL & CO.,
AND, SEWELL & MILLER. Jan26 4t

Happy Hours!

AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS. Containing Tales, Travels, Adventures, Ornamental Art, Scientific Recreations, Tricks, Puzzles, etc., etc. *Only 25 cents a year.* Five copies for $1 00. Send stamp for a Premium List. O. A. ROORBACK, Publisher, 102 Nassau St. New York. nov24 $13 $62 D

THE BOOK OF NEW RECIPES

Valuable to all, an Illustrated book of the Odd, Quaint, Useful and Interesting. 72 pages, 50 Illustrations. Mailed for only 10 cents. Address BLACKIE & CO., 746 Broadway, N. Y. Ja28 $4t 64

$250 A Month, with Stencil and Key-Check Outfit. Don't fail to send 10 cents for Circular and Samples free. Address S. M. SPENCER, Brattleboro, Vt. nov17 $13 D

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. Co.

Secured by First Mortgage on Railroad and Land Grant.

Safe! Profitable! Permanent!

We offer for sale at par and accrued interest the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They are free from United States Tax, and are issued of the following denominations: Coupons, $100 $500, and $1,000; Registered $100, $500, $1,000 $5 000 and $10,000.

With the same entire confidence with which we commended Government bonds to Capitalists and People, we now, after the fullest investigation, recommend these Northern Pacific Railroad bonds to our friends and the general public

GOLD PAYMENT.—Both principal and interest are payable in American gold coin, at the office of Jay Cooke & Co., New York city—the principal at the end of 30 years, and the interest (at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum) half yearly, first of January and July.

PERFECT SAFETY.—The bonds we are now selling, are secured by a first and only mortgage on all the property and rights of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which will embrace on the completion of the work:

1. Over two Two Thousand Miles of Road, with rolling stock, buildings and all other equipments.

2. Over Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to every mile of finished road. This land, agricultural, timbered and mineral, amounting in all to more than Fifty Million Acres, consists of alternate sections, reaching twenty to forty miles on each side of the track, and extending in a broad fertile belt from Wisconsin through the richest portions of Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, to Puget Sound

While the Government does not directly guarantee the bonds of the Road, it thus amply provides for their full and prompt payment by an unreserved grant of land, the most valuable ever conferred upon a great national improvement.

THE MORTGAGE.—The trustees under the Mortgage, are Messrs. Jay Cooke of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. They will directly and permanently represent the interests of the First Mortgage bond holders, and are required to see that the *proceeds of land sales* are used in *purchasing and cancelling the bonds of the Company* if they can be bought before maturity at not more than 10 per cent premium; otherwise the Trustees are to invest the proceeds of land sales in United States Bonds or Real Estate Mortgages for the farther security of Northern Pacific bondholders. Also, that they leave at all times in their control, as security, at least 500 acres of average land to every $1,000 of outstanding first mortgage bonds, besides the railroad itself and all its equipments and franchises.

PROFITABLENESS.—Of course nothing can be safer than the bonds of the United States, but as the Government is no longer a borrower, and as the Nation's present work is not that of preserving its existence, but that of DEVELOPING A CONTINENT, we remind those who desire to increase their income and obtain a more permanent investment, while still having a perfectly reliable security; that:

United States 5-20's at their average premium yield the present purchaser less than 5% per cent. gold interest. Should they be redeemed in five years and specie payments be resumed, they would really pay only 4¾ per cent., or if in three years, only 8¾ per cent, as the present premium would meanwhile be sunk.

Northern Pacific 7-30's selling at par in currency yield the investor 7 3-10 per cent gold interest absolutely for thirty years, *free from United States tax*. $1,100 currency invested now in Northern Pacific 7-30's will yield per year in gold $80.30. Here is a difference *in annual income* of nearly *one third*, besides a difference of 7 to 10 per cent. in principal, when both classes of bonds are redeemed.

THE ROAD NOW BUILDING.—Work was begun in July last on the eastern portion of the line, and the money provided by the sale to stockholders of some six millions of the Company's bonds, to build and equip the road from Lake Superior across Minnesota to the Red River of the North—233 miles. The grading on this division is now well advanced, the iron being rapidly laid, several thousand men are at work on the line, and about the first of August next this important section of the road will be in full operation. In the meantime orders have been sent to the Pacific coast for the commencement of the work on the western end in early Spring

Farm and House.

Weeds.

Weeds rose when Adam fell—so, at least, theological agriculturists and agricultural theologians tell us. Whether this be so or not, certain it is that ever since the fall they have formed the greatest and most harassing obstacle to the success of the tiller of the soil; and where they are permited to get the upper hand, are pretty sure to render all his labor nugatory, and destroy his crop.

Actual experiments prove that, in fields, where the weeds are not kept under, there is a positive loss of at least one-fourth of the crop. As, for instance, an unweeded acre of wheat produced eighteen bushels, while an adjoining acre, kept free from weeds, yielded twenty-two and a half. An unweeded acre of barley produced only thirteen bushels, while an acre immediately adjoining produced twenty-eight. An acre of oats plowed once, yielded seventeen bushels, while one plowed three times yielded twenty-seven.

We may sum up as follows the injuries done by weeds to the crop amidst which they are growing: They rob the growth with which they are mixed of some part of the food which the ground holds for the use of plants; they clog the ground; they keep the air and light from the young seed; they injure the young crop seriously when there is high wind or heavy rain; they delay the process of harvesting, and, by so doing, increase the farmer's risk; and finally, the grain that has ripened under all these disadvantages is, in quality, inferior to that of the growth of which was unincumbered with weeds.

But it is not only the weeds which grow among the crop which make work for the farmer. The chick-weed, the dock, the dandelion, the chamomile, poke-weed, mustard and thistle, which fill his fence corners, occupy his roadsides, encroach on the grass in his pasture, and from all these "points of departure" scatter their myriad seeds over the adjacent fields, will do as much injury to the future crops as the field weeds of the present year did to the grain or roots over whose heads they flourished. And many a farmer who persistently plows under and pulls up the weeds he finds among his corn, potatoes, turnips, or carrots, as persistently leaves the growing weed crop in his fence corner, or along his roadside unmolested; thus providing for himself and his "help" much hard work and vexation of spirit in ensuing seasons.

There are, doubtless, many to whom has never occurred the possibility of greatly lessening, if not totally exterminating this evil. They have taken the farm world as they found it, and contentedly work ahead, bearing up as well as may be under the many disadvantages which the fall of Adam ententailed upon his soil tilling descendants in particular. Yet is such a relief to the minds of order loving farmers, to the backs and fingers of weed picking urchins, and the growth of the field crops, quite possible. Possible—that is to say, with a united and continued effort on the part of the entire district; such a crusade as, beginning in one county, may spread to all contiguous counties and States, and in course of time, arouse the entire agricultural community to act in concert for the destruction of these farm pests.

[From the Germantown Telegraph.]

A Word on Housekeeping.

So much "Advice to Housekeeps" is constantly going the rounds of the press, that we feel a little diffident about broaching the subject; but as it is a prolific theme and one of general interest, inasmuch as the comfort, health and happiness of every family depend very much on good housekeeping, we will venture a word. These writers on housekeeping, who, by the way, are generally men, seem to think that one word covers the whole ground, and that is—work. To work early and late, to scrub, and scour, and churn, and sweep, and bake—this, according to their theory, is good housekeeping. There never was a greater mistake. Some of the most notable workers we ever knew were poor housekeepers. They *made* as much work as they *did*. To keep your whole house—garrets, closets, cellars—everything neat and clean; to see that nothing is wasted; to serve up well cooked food in an attractive and orderly manner; to have "a place for everything and everything in its place,"—that is good housekeeping. This sounds formidable enough, but one head and one pair of hands very often meet all these requirements, and that too, in an easy, quiet way that seems like magic. It requires skill and forethought to keep all straight, but by giving everything its proper time and place it is by no means hard to accomplish.

If a lady be mistress of a large family, it by no means follows that to be a good housekeeper she must prepare every morsel of food, or do all the washing, sweeping, milking, and the thousand other things to be done in a family. She may not do any of these, and yet be a notable housekeeper. Any one can do the hard, rough work, but not every one can plan it rightly; and this planning, management, or whatever you please to call it, is the grand secret of perfect housekeeping. Without it one may work hard all the time, and yet nave a comfortless and disorderly home, while with it a vast amount of work is performed with little bustle or fatigue, and the housewife has leisure for more refined occupations, or for mental improvement. We have known many notable housewives who thought no farmer's wife or daughter should take time for music or reading, or even fine needlework, but we cannot understand why the workers should not enjoy such pleasures as well as the idlers of fashion. MOLLIE.

Farmers' Associations.

It is pleasant to see the increased number of associations or clubs of farmers formed throughout the country. They are indeed increasing daily. They are the best evidence that can be produced of the improved morale of the farmer. When a man becomes social in his feelings it is a sign of contentment, and when any one is contented there is not much in this world to get beyond it. These associations of farmers are productive of much good to all concerned, when the concerned include the wives, sons and daughters. The meetings at one another's houses, one evening in each week, in an informal manner, for mutual intercourse for the interchange of opinions on the numerous subjects of their calling, and the settling of many points in dispute in the general plan of operations on the farm, which can only be done by experiments and reporting the result of them, are certainly occasions to look forward to pleasantly. The question as to the best horses, cattle and live stock generally, which does not always meet with all the consideration deserved by our farmers, is one of special interest just now. So is that of wages.

But in their social aspects these assemblings have a happy and tranquilizing effect. It brings friends and neighbors oftener together, than which nothing has a more softening influence in promoting increased friendliness and good-will among families whose business of life is the same and whose permanence of residence is seldom disturbed. In a word, when these associations of farmers, which should really be "farmers' sociables," are not too formal, and are held in one another's houses, we cannot imagine what could be more useful and enjoyable.

Food For Horses.

In answer to an inquiry in *Hearth and Home*, with regard to food for horses, Rev. John Haskell, of Lisbon, Conn., sends the following:

For flesh—Indian meal, six quarts a day, sprinkled on hay cut from four to six inches long. Feed at three times.

For speed—Long hay, sprinkled with water; oats, twelve quarts, always dry. Three feeds a day.

Occasionally, two quarts middlings, and, with every feeding, a teaspoonful of salt.

A correspondent at Taunton, Mass., who has had charge of a gentleman's stable containing some very fine horses (among them the celebrated Grand Duchess) for ten years, gives us his experience as follows:

First feed them with dry feed, if they are sound. A horse should moisten his food with the secretions from the glands of the mouth, which will be more abundant with dry than wet food. But if a horse has the "heaves" or is "wind broke" he should on no account be fed with dry food. Oats form the most natural and nutritious food for the horse. For keeping a horse in good condition, the amount of food given should be determined by the person having charge of the animal, basing his judgment on the size of the horse, also on the amount of labor performed. My regular feed is: Oats, three quarts; cracked corn, one quart in the morning and at noon. At SIX P. M., three quarts of shorts, which is a ample nourishment, and serves to keep his bowels regular and in good condition. Of course, the quantity should be varied according to the degree of exercise taken by the horse.

As often as once a week, a change of food should be made—one feed of cut hay and meal, or cut hay and shorts will do. Carrots given occasionally, will give a fine, silky appearance to the coat. Musty oats should never be given. Let the food be the best of its kind—it is in the end the cheapest.

My Osage Hedge—What Shall I Do with It?

I have a string of osage hedge about 1,500 feet long, planted with good, well-rooted plants, in the spring of 1869, and hence will be two years old next spring. I have never trimmed it all, only kept it hoed and weeded. I wish to ask you when I must trim it, and how? A part of it is very fine, say six feet high, on the north line. A part of it, on the west line, is rather stinted in growth, as it is under a row of rapid growing "Dye-House" cherry trees, and the shade from them has, I think, stinted the hedge. Perhaps the trees have also impoverished the earth. Should I apply manure on this line—if so, when, and what kind? The hedge has grown best on my poorest ground, in the sun. I want the north line for a wind-break and screen, as I have a small fruit garden to the south of it. WOODMAN.

Stanford, Ky.

If the treatment of that part of your two year old hedge which has grown up under full exposure to the sun, has been such as to have caused the growth of lateral branches from the ground some distance up, then cut the plants off just above where they ceased to send out side shoots; also cut all the side shoots on each side of the hedge to within three inches of the stems. This will force the buds on the lateral branches left to send out new shoots. Let all these grow undisturbed until the end of the summer. But the young vertical shoots, those which grow from near the top of the hedge, should, as soon as they are a foot or eighteen inches long, be cut back to within two or three inches of the tops of the old stems.

In a few days new shoots will appear; allow these to grow and in the fall cut them off a few inches higher up, being careful to leave no more growth than will push side shoots from the buds left. In the fall pruning, it will also be necessary to cut back all side growth to within one half inch of the last pruning. In this way a narrow, compact hedge will be secured, not so wide but what every part will be benefited by the sun and air. Each year the treatment will be much the same, until the hedge is of the desired height. And afterwards two annual prunings will be required. In the summer the vertical branches must be cut back to near the old stems, and in the fall all growth of the summer back to within one-half inch of the old stems.

That part of your hedge growing under the shade trees will not be materially benefited by manure, as the leaves of the trees overtoping your hedge row will not only shade but take from the air such plant food as is essential for the growth of the hedge.—*Prairie Farmer.*

BEWARE OF AGRICULTURAL NOSTRUMS.—As the season of operations is approaching, we trust that we will not be assuming too much in warning farmers against the tricks of those who offer to sell to them at enormous prices some wonderful new grain, tuber or root. We have tried our best heretofore to protect them against these swindlers, but not always with the success we could desire. A million of dollars was sunk in the "wine plant," which was nothing but the common rhubarb, and we told them so over and over again at the start. Some farmers in the west invested their all in this miserable humbug and became bankrupt. The "Norway Oats" business is not far removed from this. Indeed it is pronounced an arrant swindle by many. For ourselves we would not at any time have paid the price of common oats for it; and from all the information we possess, it is no more productive than other kinds, weighs only from twenty-eight to thirty pounds to the bushel, and sells at two or three cents less per bushel than white oats. And yet how many farmers allowed themselves to be sold by it!—*Germantown Telegraph.*

FEEDING POULTRY.—The habit of giving much food in a short space of time is a very bad one. If you will notice their habits you will perceive that the process of picking up their food under ordinary or what may be called the natural condition, is a very slow one. Grain by grain does the meal get taken, and with the aggregate no small amount of sand, small pebbles and the like, all of which, passing into the crop, assist digestion greatly.—But in the "henwife's" mode of feeding poultry, a great heap is thrown down and the birds are allowed to peg away at such a rate that their crop is filled too rapidly, and the process of assimilation is slow, painful and incomplete. No wonder that so many cases of choked crops are met with under this treatment. Many other diseases which affect chickens might be obviated by amateur breeders, were a little precaution taken in so simple a thing as feeding. Regularity in feeding is also essential.

KEEP THE COWS IN HEART.—The editor of the *Practical Farmer*, Philadelphia, alluding to farm stock, especially milch cows, timely and truthfully remarks that "uninterrupted thrift at all seasons with all domestic animals should be the motto; and this depends on constant care and oversight" combined with a practical understanding of what is proper to be given to keep animals in good heart. With cows giving milk, this oversight and care is of prime importance, as without it they fall away in flesh; the flow of milk will diminish, and the profits expected to result from keeping them fall of realization.

RECIPE FOR A HAPPY HOME.—There are six things, says Hamilton, requisite for a happy home. Integrity must be the architect, and tidiness the upholsterer. It must be warmed by affection and lighted up with cheerfulness, and industry must be the ventilator, renewing the atmosphere and bringing in fresh salubrity every day; while over all depends a protecting canopy of glory, and nothing will suffice but the blessing of God.

Cooking Receipes.

A PLAIN PUDDING.—Two ounces of whole rice not ground, first boiled in water and then in milk till tender. Well-grease a pie dish, and have ready beat up six eggs, some sugar and milk; the milk should be boiled and allow to get cold. When the rice is done pour it into the dish, stir the eggs, etc., into it, and beat it all up; add a small piece of butter to keep it moist. Add milk to fill the dish, sweeten to taste, and grate nutmeg over it, bake three-quarters of an hour. This is a good, wholesome pudding, inexpensive, delicate and very nice.

COTTAGE PUDDING.—One pint of flour, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, a little salt, a piece of butter as large as an egg, one cupful of white sugar, one egg, a large teacup of milk with a teaspoonful of soda well dissolved in it. Bake half an hour. COUNTRY GIRL.

TO COOK BEEF STEAKS.—No good cook ever puts any salt and pepper on a steak in broiling it or at any time. A beef-steak ought to be broiled quickly so that the outside is a nice brown and the inside a little rare. The flavor and juices are in this way retained. Mutton-chops should be cooked in the same way. A PLAIN COOK.

OCEAN CAKE.—Two cups of sugar, three cups flour, one cup sweet milk, one-half cup butter, whites of five eggs, and two teaspoonfuls yeast powder (Fisher's is best). Take half the milk, sugar, and butter, and beat to a cream; then add remainder.

PAPCH CAKE.—One and a half cup of sugar, one cup of butter, one-half cup of milk, three eggs, one teaspoontul of soda, three cups of flour, spice to your taste.

The Great City.

Jesup W. Scott, a widely-known statistician and economist, of Toledo, has written a letter to the Toledo *Blade* upon "The Future Great City." He expresses the opinion that "the future great city of the world will be in North America—in the central plain of North America, on the border of one of the great lakes at the head of Lake Erie or Lake Michigan—probably at the head of Lake Erie, where Toledo is forming its nucleus."

As Mr. Scott has reduced his problem to the simplest terms of which such a problem is susceptible: that of a question of the respective chances or advantage of two rival positions, one of which is Chicago, and in the other of which he is an extensive holder of real property, we perhaps, ought to be content; although he has given the balance of probabilities in favor of the antagonist city.

We do not feel inclined to enter into an analysis of the argument of Mr. Scott—which is founded upon the relative growth of the interior and exterior cities of the continent, as shown by a comparison of the returns of the late census with those of former periods—nor to inquire whether he has taken all the elements of the problem into consideration. At present, Chicago is quite a considerable city, and Toledo a handsome locality upon which a city may be constructed: and if the future great body corporate is not to be at the head of Lake Michigan, it may be, without objection of ours, at the head of the other great inland reservoir.

Mr. Scott's inquiry has relation to grown cities: to urban finalities. The thing of practical importance to men now living, is growth as a process, not growth as a result. Other things being equal, men in active life prosper better in a city that is growing, than in one that is grown. Men whose memories, like that of Mr. Scott, run back to the dawn of the present century, have witnessed too many changes in the material and dynamic elements which contribute to the growth of cities, to be very sure of anything a century in the future. If Chicago continues to maintain a healthy advance, she will supply all the conditions essential to desirability as a place of residence for active men; and can—as it is certain that she must—leave the rest to be wrought out as time and chance shall determine.—*Chicago Republican Feb. 1st* 1871.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 7.—An accident on the Hudson River Railway last night at New Hamburg was caused by an oil train bound North catching fire and setting the bridge at New Hamburg also on fire. The Pacific Express came up and ran into the oil train and caught fire also. The bridge gave way under the weight, when the train went down in a jumbled mass, locomotive, express car, baggage car, Pullman car and coaches. The sleeping car of the Express train went down with a crash. The engineer of the Express train was killed; also the conductor of a Pullman car and a brakeman and several passengers on the Pullman and sleeping cars who were unable to get out when the crash occurred, were burned to death or drowned. The scene at the track is fearful. One corps of physicians are there from Poughkeepsie to attend to the wounded and dying and search is now being made for the dead bodies. Further particulars and number of dead and wounded cannot be ascertained at this hour. Doc. Simmons, engineer, Peter Vassburgh, conductor of Pullman car, and the brakeman are known to be dead.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 7.—A dispatch sent from here this morning, correctly stated that the cause of the disaster on the Hudson River Railroad, by an oil train, which was bound south, when passing New Hamburgh, was done by the breaking of an axle of the oil car which was dragged along the ground till it reached the draw bridge, when striking the bars on the bridge threw the car off the track and upon the up track and in face of the 2d Pacific Express. An attempt was made to stop the express train, which was then approaching, but there was not time enough and it struck the oil car. The ragments of the oil car were then scattered in every direction, and at once ignited, enveloping the entire express train in flames. The express train was composed of a locomotive, one baggage car, one express car and five or six sleeping cars. The locomotive was at once hurled into the river and the engineer killed, and the baggage and express cars were piled on the top of the engine at the same time. The Chicago sleeping car was one sheet of flames, and though desperate attempts were made to rescue the passengers, it is said that one got out alive, and two of the other sleeping cars next to it were also wrapped in flames, but the passengers in them all got out safe, and then the bridge took fire. In the last ten minutes afterwards the whole structure fell, carrying with it the Chicago car and burying it and its inmates out of sight under the water, and among the ruins of the locomotives and express cars. This terrible result settled all doubts as to the probability of rescuing one, dead or alive, and then there was nothing to do till daylight. The names of the killed thus far known are Simmons, engineer; Peter Vassburgh, conductor of Chicago car, and a brakman named Bhreine. It is also thought that Rev. Dr. Deenis, of the Church of Strangers, New York city, and his wife were among the dead, as a gentleman stated that they occupied a berth in the Chicago car. Chas. Cassurn, the conductor of the train, states that there were sixty five sleeping cars tickets and that fifty-two of them have found owners, indicating that but thirteen persons are missing. The passengers say, however, that the Chicago car contained twenty-five or thirty persons, and that not one of them got out at all.

The trains are stopped at the break this morning and the work of recovering the dead bodies has commenced. Coroner Andrue, of Poughkeepsie, has been notified and is waiting for the train, to convey him to the spot. Upon the ice near the wreck, a body was found with the entrails torn out, and the head and legs crushed. It has not been identified up to this time.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The following additional particulars are furnished by by the Western Union Telegraph Company:

"The train leaving New York at 8 o'clock last evening met an oil train on the New Hamburg draw bridge, the oil train jumped the track and broke into an oil car, tipped it over on to the passenger train and set it on fire, and locomotive, cars and bridge were all burned up. Three sleeping cars are among the destroyed. Eighteen persons were killed outright, and many more are injured who will not recover. The names have not yet been obtained."

The following particulars in regard to the terrible accident on the Hudson River Railroad have been obtained from eye witnesses: The freight train which caused the accident, consisted of about twenty-five cars, most of which carried tanks filled with oil. Before leaving Albany every car was carefully inspected by workmen, and no defect was discovered. When the train reached the wooden bridge over Wappinger's Creek, New Hamburg, about eight miles below Poughkeepsie, a sudden and sharp shock passed through the cars, almost throwing the train from the track. Upon examination it was found that one of the axles of the tenth car had broken, that car had then at once broken loose from its couplings and careened on one side and struck against the frame work of the bridge and lay a total wreck upon the track. Almost at the same moment and before a signal or warning could be given, the express train which had left this city at eight o'clock came along at 30 miles an hour. The engine struck the wrecked car with a terrible force and seuling fire to the oil, scattering inflamable materials and burning fragments in all directions. The force of the collision instantly threw the engine over the bridge in the creek, the ice was very thick at the time, but unable to bear the weight of the engine, which sank. The tender of the engine also fell into the creek.

Immediately behind the engine were two baggage cars, which were followed by a sleeping car full of passengers. The flames from the oil tank soon set fire to these cars, which, after striking the wreck, fell over into the creek in a burning mass. It is said that some of the passengers in the sleeping car succeeded in leaping out in time to save themselves from death, but the rest were carried with the car over the bridge and either drowned or burnt to death. The body of P. H. Vosburg the conductor of the sleeping car was afterwards found with the lower extremities burned away.

As soon as particulars of the disaster reached the city Superintendent J. M. Toucey started for the scene and has since been engaged, with a large body of men, in searching for the bodies of the unfortunate passengers. This morning the wreck was cleared away from the sleeping car as it lay upon the ice, and a vigorous search was made for the bodies of those passengers who might be crushed in the wreck or burned to death. In one corner of the car a heap of charred and blackened bodies were found, but so disfigured that identification was impossible. From the appearance of the bodies it was evident that the passengers, at the time of the accident, had rushed in despair to the rear door of the car and had there miserably perished.

A laborer from Hudson had both legs crushed at the ruins this afternoon by timbers falling on him. It is thought he will die. The death list by accident now foots up 75 passengers and five railroad employes. An inquest will probably commence to-morrew morning.

IMPROVED PUMP SYRINGE—1871

A very efficient, light, portable, Force Pump, Fire Extinguisher, and Plant Syringe; adapted to House, Store, Stable, Garden and Greenhouse uses. Excellent for VETERINARY purposes. Sizes, Styles and prices to suit customers. Discount to Clubs and Agents. Send for Circulars. N. PAGE, JR., Danvers, Mass.
feb2wcow3t 65

THE Unfortunate and Afflicted
MAN OR WOMAN
speedily cured of any disease, at the Western Medical Institute, 137 Sycamore street, Cincinnati, Ohio. *No Charge until Cured.* Young men restored to manly vigor, by our sure and only remedy. All needing aid of a private or delicate nature, should call or send stamp for confidential circular before noticing advertised quacks, their books and humbug medicines.
The MUSEUM of this Institute exhibits all parts of the *human body* in health and disease.
Patients boarded. Monthly Remedy by mail, $5 00. oct15eow3m 69

CHEAP GUNS! smooth bore muskets, warranted to shoot shot close and kill sixty yards. Price only $2 50. Address J. H. JOHNSTON, Pittsburgh, Pa. feb2w4t

DON'T COMPLAIN
Of the hard times, or nothing to do, but send 25 cents and get five samples from which you can make $10 per week easy. Business honorable and profitable. Address, GEO. A. WELTON, Athens, Mich. feb2w4t

STECK
GEO. STECK & CO.'S
Grand, Square Grand,
Square and Upright
PIANO-FORTES.
Send for testimony circular, giving the voluntary written testimonials of many of the leading artists of the day as to the excellence of the STECK PIANO. Circular and price list sent free.
ROOT & CADY,
General Northwestern Agents,
67 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.
Jan26-

TRIX
The only genuine perfume for the breath. Cures Coughs, Colds and Sore Throat. Used by clergymen, and all classes.
SOLD EVERYWHERE—Only 10 Cents
At wholesale by all wholesale druggists in the United States and Canada. TRIX MFG CO., Proprietors, Rochester N. Y. feb2w5t

COL. JOHN ESTEN COOKE'S
LIFE OF GEN'L LEE.
This is the only authentic "Life of General Lee" that is now in press, and probably the only one of any value that will be published this year. It was commenced in 1866, and had General Lee's consent and approval.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
New York
Agents Wanted in all parts of the country.
jan26-w4t

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$225 a Month by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. sepw26t-73

$300 A month and expenses, to good canvassers. Samples free. C. M. Lington, Chicago. jan5w13w-68

Agents Wanted, 97 fastest selling articles in the world. Address Stanford & Co., Chicago, Ill. nov17w13t-131

AGENTS WANTED We desire to leave one of our Lock Stitch Sewing Machines in every town as an advertisement. A special offer. Address with stamp, UNION SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE CO., Philadelphia, Pa jan26w4t 64

LIVE MEN AND WOMEN WANTED to act as Agents for ALEX NOAH'S FRUIT CAN OPENER. Needed in every family. Enclose 75 cents for sample. H. C. ALEXANDER, P. O. Box 2970, N. Y. jan2-w4t*

$5 TO $10 PER DAY. MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS who engage in our new business make from $5 to $10 per day in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once. GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

FARMERS MECHANICS & WORKERS
Can make $50 to $150 per month with
Books, Maps Pictures & Chromos.
[illegible] Pages (by mail) FREE. Address GOODSPEED'S EMPIRE BOOK & MAP HOUSE, Chicago. jan19w12t

WANTED—AGENTS, ($20 per day) to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the *under feed*, makes the "*lock-stitch*" (alike on both sides,) and is *fully licensed*. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. s p29w1y-73

$150 A MONTH! EMPLOYMENT! EXTRA INDUCEMENTS!
A premium HORSE and WAGON for Agents. We desire to employ agents for a term of seven years, to sell the Buckeye $20.00 Schuttle Sewing Machines. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the best low priced, licensed machine in the world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo. jan19w1y-64

WANTED.
IN Every County in Ohio, Reliable and Energetic Agents, to Sell, by Subscription, a
Life of General Robert E. Lee!
BY J. ESTEN COOKE.
Good Territory assigned and liberal commissions given. For full particulars, address
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Room 9, 368 Superior St., Cleveland, O.
feb 9-w3t (2)

Our Father's House; or, the UN-WRITTEN WORD By Dr. MARCH.
Shows us untold riches and beauties in the Great House, with its Blooming flowers, Singing birds, Waving palms, Rolling clouds, Beautiful bow, Sacred mountains, Delightful rivers, Mighty oceans, Thundering voices, Blazing heavens and vast universe with countless beings in millions of worlds, and reads to us in each the Unwritten Word. Rose-tinted paper, ornate engravings and superb binding. Intelligent men and women wanted to introduce the work in every township and village. Last business. Good pay. Send for circular, description, endorsements and terms to agents. ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO.
se20-w1y 189 Race St., Cincinnati, O.

Wanted-Agents- To sell our new illustrated Book of Travels,
OVERLAND THROUGH ASIA.
By Col. Thomas W. Knox. A comprehensive and valuable exposition of the countries of Alaska, Siberia, China and Russia as they are to-day. While abounding with useful information and statistics, it also exhibits the humorous side of the author's experiences, and will cause the reader many a hearty laugh, while following him through his adventurous journey of twenty-eight thousand miles. One large octavo volume of 650 pages and 201 beautiful engravings, making decidedly the best selling book now offered to agents. A clear field, and largest commissions paid. Send for circulars, &c., to SETTLETON & SO., 161 Fifth St., Cincinnati, O. nov25t1w 46

Presto Change.
Magic Box and Invisible Penny.....$1 00
Magic Money Package..... 1 00
Sent by mail on receipt of price. Send stamp for catalogue of Magic Goods. C. A. BARKLEY & CO., 52 & 54 John St., N. Y. City. feb2w4t 62

JUST PUBLISHED.
FOUR CHARMING NEW NOVELS.

DOROTHY FOX.
A Novel. By the author of "How it all Happened," etc. With numerous Illustrations. 8 vo. Paper cover, 75 cents; cloth, $1 50.
"One of the best novels of the season."—*Philadelphia Press.*
"An interesting and spirited Story."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*
"It is delightfully told."—*Albany Argus.*

FERNYHURST COURT.
An Every-day Story. By the author of "Stone Edge," "Lettice Lisle," etc. With numerous Illustrations. 8 vo. Paper cover, 50 cents.
"An excellent novel."—*Philadelphia Press.*
"Admirably written, and excellent in tone."—*New York Evening Mail.*

IN THE RAPIDS.
A Romance. By GERALD HART. 12 mo. Toned Paper. Extra cloth. $1 50.
"Full of tragic interest."—*Cincinnati Gazette.*
"On the whole, remarkably well told."—*Baltimore Gazette.*

LOST AND SAVED?
A Novel. By Hon. Mrs. NORTON. *New Edition.* 12 mo. Cloth. $1 25.
"The best novel that Mrs. Norton has written."—*Baltimore Gazette.*
"Remarkably well written."—*Philadelphia Press.*

For sale by Booksellers generally, or will be sent by mail, postage paid, upon the receipt of the price of the Publishers.
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
715 and 717 Market St., Phil.
feb2w2t

WHISKERS! One package of Prof. Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days or money re-funded; 25 cents a package, post-paid 3 for 50 cents. EDGAR JONES, Ashland, Mass. jan25w4t 62

Every Body Admires
THE finished appearance of shirts, collars, cuffs, and linen wear of all kinds, made and sold by the regular manufacturers in our large cities. The process for imparting this finish has heretofore been confined exclusively to the manufacturers, and large laundries as essential to the success of their business, from the above fact, it has been kept strictly secret, although exceedingly simple and easily applied. This is its first public introduction, and is the same used in the *Imperial Laundry Paris*, also in the celebrated Philadelphia Laundries. Its benefits can be enjoyed by all, and when once introduced into your household, or to your Laundress would not be dispensed with, for many times its cost. We feel that this is a public want, and in order to insure its general adoption, we will until further notice send full and complete instructions, on receipt of fifty cents, and a stamped envelope, plainly addressed with your name, Post Office, County and State. Address
JARED C. KING & CO.,
P. O. Drawer 115, Toledo, Ohio.
feb2w4t

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET Organs
A Further Reduction in Prices, November 1870.
New Styles, $50 to $1,000 Each.
Recommended by 1,000 musicians as unequalled. Uniformly awarded first medals. New illustrated catalogue free. Depot for the Northwest,
ROOT & CADY,
67 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
Nov

CALVIN CARR, President.
S. D. McMILLAN, Vice-President.
M. M. MURPHY, Secretary.
OFFICE OF THE
WOOD & METALLIC FAUCET Co.,
(Wood and Metal Combined.)
Factory and Office
No. 26 Merwin Street,
(Gordon & McMillan's Block,)
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Harmlessness and Purity of Wood with the Strength and Durability of White Non-corrosive Metal.
(Patented May 3d, and Re-issued June 8th, 1870.

The attention of the public is called to the advantages of this patent:
First—The composition of metal used in the manufacture of these Faucets effectually resists the chemical action of acids, and is non-corrosive.
Second—The liquid comes in contact with the wood only. The wood and whitemetal combined renders their strength and durability equal to Metal Faucets, with the purity and harmlessness of wood.
Third—The weak points of an all-wood faucet being protected by Non-corrosive metal, makes the wear and tear equal to all metal faucets.
Fourth—The perfect and durable spiggot, composed of metal and wood, with bushing or lining made of such material as prevents leakage and makes a Perfect Seat.

This Faucet is kept by all the
WHOLESALE HARDWARE DEALERS IN THE CITY
And ordered largely and for sale by the following well known houses abroad:
HAMILTON & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Russell Erwin, Manufacturing Co., New York
Russell Erwin Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa
Sidney Shepard & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Miles Greenwood & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Rumble, Atkinson & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
William Blair & Co., Chicago, Ill.
John Nazro & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
Warren Cheever & Co., St. Louis.
Jan 19-d2ew2w&wcow4t

Employment for All.
$30 SALARY PER WEEK, and expenses to sell our new and useful discoveries. Address B. SWEET & CO., Marshall, Mich. jan12w13t*

ESTABLISHED IN 1830.
WELCH & GRIFFITHS
Saws! Saws! Saws!
SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS
Axes, Files, Cast Steel, Mill Furnishing, and Machinery.
Get the best, they will prove the cheapest. Prices reduced. Send for Price List and Circular.
WELCH & GRIFFITHS',
Boston, Mass., or Detroit, Mich
d old-tw&w1yr-73

1826 USE THE "VEGETABLE" Pulmonary Balsam, 1870
The old standard remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption. "*Nothing better.*" CUTLER BROS. & CO., Boston. nov10w24w-73

FIRE-PROOF
GRAIN ELEVATOR
The Fire-Proof Grain Elevator of the
PHILADELPHIA
GRAIN WAREHOUSING & DRYING CO.,
with a STORAGE CAPACITY of
500,000 BUSHELS,
at the foot of Washington Street, on the Delaware River, the eastern terminus of the Penn. Rail Road offers superior facilities for the reception storage and shipment of Grain.
Liberal advances made on Grain stored in the Elevator, by Philadelphia Commission Merchants, a list of whom will be furnished on application to
JOHN O. FŒRING, Sup't.,
Philadelphia Grain Warehousing and Drying Company, Philadelphia. dec2w12t 67

CARBOLIC SALVE.
The important discovery of the CARBOLIC ACID as a CLEANSING, PURIFYING, and HEALING Agent is one of the most remarkable results of modern medical research. During the late civil war it was extensively used in the Hospitals, and was found to be not only a thorough disinfectant, but also the most wonderful and speedy HEALING REMEDY ever known.
It is now presented in a scientific combination with other soothing and healing agencies, in the form of a SALVE; and having been already used in numberless cases with most satisfactory and beneficial results, we have no hesitation in offering it to the public as the most certain, rapid, and effectual remedy for all sores and ulcers, no matter of how long standing, for Burns, Cuts, Wounds, and every ABRASION of SKIN or FLESH, and for Skin diseases generally.
Price 25 cents.
JOHN F. HENRY, Sole Prop'r,
NO. 8 COLLEGE PLACE, New York

DOCTOR WHITTIER.
617 St. Charles Street.
LONGER LOCATED IN ST. LOUIS THAN ANY Chronic Physician, or consulting Urinary Surgeon and Specialist Venereal diseases to bring patients from every State in the Union, with the most perfect success. A lifetime experience with the purest drugs prepared in the establishment, cures cases given up by others as hopeless and failed. Test your private disease. Consultation free. Send two stamps for book of 100 pages. MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD, sent by mail 10 cents each, both for 15 cents. 100 pages. Learn facts more than any and everybody ought to know. Every young man and woman ought to send for it at once. Many cases pronounced, or partially impotent are successfully advised. Send accurate description of symptoms, and enclose stamp for reply. Name this paper from observation.
DR. WHITTIER, St. Louis, Mo.

Something New
MEDIKONES. A BOOK, *SENT FREE*, CONTAINING a newly discovered Cure for many diseases without using medicines of interest to all. Address Drs. WELLS & STELL, No. 37 West 21st Street, New York City.
dec15w12t 562

THEA NECTAR
IS A PURE
BLACK TEA!
WITH THE
GREEN TEA FLAVOR
Warranted to Suit all Tastes
jan16w-73

Syracuse Medical Dispensary,
Established by Dr. Goff in 1850
A cure guaranteed in all Private and Female Diseases. Also Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, &c., without the use of Mineral Poisons, in a shorter time and a less price than any other institution or the kind. Consultation free. Medicine securely sent by mail or express.
Just published. Two books in one, on the nature and radical cure of the above disease—A treatise of vital importance to the married, or those contemplating marriage. Sent to any address on receipt of 6 cents, or apply to
DR. A. C. GOFF & CO.,
No. 9 Bastable Block, Syracuse, N. Y.
Dr. Goff is the only Physician in Syracuse who gives his whole attention to the treatment of the above diseases, who is a graduate of a medical college. (5) jan14w1y

A Book for the Million.
MARRIAGE GUIDE. A Private Counselor to the Married or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in producing and preventing offspring, preserving the complexion, &c.
This is an interesting work of two hundred and twenty four pages, with numerous engravings and contains valuable information to those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.
Sent to any one free of postage for fifty cents. Address Dr. Bates' Dispensary, No. 113 N. Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo. (5) jan14w1y

H. T HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE
PREPARATIONS
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
Fluid Extract Buchu.
A positive and Specific Remedy for Diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.
This medicine increases the powers of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous deposits, and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women and children.

H
H. T. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early indiscretion, attended by the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions of Face,
Universal Lassitude,	Pallid Countenance,

of the Muscular System.
These symptoms, if allowed to go on (which this Medicines invariably removes), soon follow—
FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, &c.,
in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by these dreadful diseases,"
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!
Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.
The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which H. T. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

E
In many affections peculiar to Females, the EXTRACT OF BUCHU is unequaled by any other remedy, and for all complaints incident to the sex, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE,
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE W

Religious Reading.

THE COMMON QUESTION.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

Behind us at our evening meal,
The gray bird ate and sang,
Swung downward by a single claw
And wiped his hooked bill.

He shook his wings and crimson tail,
And sat his head aside,
And, in his sharp, impatient way,
Asked, "What does Charley want?"

"Fie, silly bird," I answered, "tuck
Your head beneath your wing,
And go to sleep," but o'er and o'er
He asked the self-same thing.

Then, smiling to myself I said:
How like are men and birds!
We ask are saying what he says,
In action or in words.

The boy with whip and top and drum,
The girl with hoop and doll,
And men with lands and houses, ask
The question of Poor Poll.

However full, with something more
We rate the bag would cram;
We sigh above our crowded nets
For fish that never swam.

No bounty of indulgent Heaven
The vague desire can stay;
Self-love is still a Tartar mill
For grinding prayers alway.

The dear God hears and pities all;
He knoweth all our wants;
And what we blindly ask of Him
His love withholds or grants.

And so I sometimes think our prayers
Might well be merged in one;
Awe-rent and perch and hearth and church
Repeat, "Thy will be done."

DEATH'S FINAL CONQUEST.

BY JAMES SHIRLEY.

The glories of our birth and state
Are shadows, not substantial things;
There is no armor against fate—
Death lays his icy hands on kings;
Sceptre and crown
Must tumble down,
And in the dust be equal made
With the poor crooked scythe and spade.

Some men with swords may reap the field,
And plant fresh laurels where they kill;
But their strong nerves at last must yield—
They tame but one another still;
Early or late
They stoop to fate,
And must give up their murmuring breath,
When they, pale captives, creep to death.

The garlands wither on your brow—
Then boast no more your mighty deeds;
Upon death's purple altar, now,
See where the victor victim bleeds!
All heads must come
To the cold tomb—
Only the actions of the just
Smell sweet, and blossom in the dust.

Holy jealousy over ourselves is the great preservative against apostacy.

The truest proof of a man's religion is the quality of his companions.

As God sees such sins in you, as you cannot see, so he sees such graces in you as you cannot perceive.

"What is reconciliation!" was asked at a school-examination. A scholar replied, "Second friendship."

I have pain (there is no arguing against sense;) but I have peace. I have peace.—Richard Baxter when dying.

The wife of the Welsh minister, John Evans, asked her husband, "Do 'you think we shall be known to each other in heaven!" He replied, "To be sure we shall; do you think we shall be greater fools there than here?"

In our Christian race and warfare, what diligence, constancy, and courage do we not need? blessed be God, there is help laid on one mighty to save; and looking to him, and perseveringly cleaving to him, we are sure to gain the prize.

As our wordly circumstances are ordered by the divine appointment or permission, to repine is to rebel against God. No attainments in religion give us a right to any superiority in wordly things.—Dominion is not founded in grace.

God is liberal, but not squandering.—Do but unfeignedly serve him, set about it in earnest, and comforting will flow in upon these; and, as it never yet failed any man, so it will be sure, not only to answer, but to far exceed thy largest expectations.

The infant born into the world is the man in miniature. All the parts of the body, and all the faculties of the mind, are there in embryo. The new principles are there, the new affections are there, the saint is there, but in infancy.

Human nature is like a bad clock; it may point to the right time now and then or be made to strike the hours, but its inward frame is all wrong. Striving against nature by our own efforts is like holding a weather-cock by the hand; as soon as the force is removed, it will veer with the wind.

Know ye not that your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost which is in you, which ye have of God? And since He hath been pleased to take up His abode in your hearts, ye are not your own, but bound to yield yourselves to His will and guidance, and to do nothing which should provoke the divine inhabitant to quit His temple with abhorrence.

If liberty itself, the first of all temporal blessings, be not so great importance, as that a man, blessed with the highest hopes and glorious consolations of Christianity, should make himself very solicitous about it,—of how much less importance are those comparatively trifling distinctions, on which many lay so disproportionate, so extravagant a stress.

Be not double minded in any degree, but faithfully maintain, not only the upright principle on religious grounds, but also the brightest honor, according even to the maxims of the world. I mourn to say I have seen the want of this bright honor; and my belief is, that it cannot be too strictly maintained, or too early begun; I like to see it in small things and in great, for it marks the upright man. I may say that I abhor anything like being underhanded or double-dealing; but let us go on the right and noble principle of doing unto others as we would others do to us; therefore, in all transactions, small or great, maintain strictly the carrect, upright, and most honorable practice.

Pulpit Eloquence.

The *Christian Intelligencer* is in favor of good speaking in the pulpit:

We are glad to notice that in the religious press increased attention is being paid to the subject of the cultivation of the voice by all public speakers, but especially by the ministers of the gospel. The management of the voice is one of the arts of eloquence. Much of the mouthing, uncouth and redundant gesticulation is due to the vicious methods of teaching adopted by men who profess to be adepts in the theory and practice of rhetoric; but perhaps much more is due to the neglect with which the entire subject is treated. Artificial elocution is comparatively, if not positively worthless; men who speak with impassioned utterance and who are earnest in the advocacy of a topic, almost invariably speak impressively, because every intonation, gesture and attitude is natural. The very best receipe, therefore, for public oratory and for the attainment of a style of speaking which will be effective, is to have the heart filled with the theme. The man who comes with a message from God to the people, and who feels that he is an embassador for Christ, and with a heart constrained by the love of the blessed Lord sets before his hearers the truth which he has received, can not speak in a drawling, listless style. His soul will be all aglow, and his speech will betray him, for he will be known as one who lives near his Lord. Just as of old, when the enemies of the gospel saw the boldness of Peter and John, they took knowledge of them that they had been with Jesus, so now, the men who preach from an overflowing heart are recognized as embassadors whom Christ has sent.

Temper.

Temper in a man answers to temper in edge tools. A man destitute of that heaven-born principle would be as insufficient in the hand to hand difficulties that must be encountered as a rock-drill without the correct temper. An ax may be made of the choicest quality of steel, ground to an edge, and polished so beautifully that a chopper can see the color of his eyes in the polished surface. Let him sink such a tool into a stick of green basswood up to the eye, and the bright edge will seem adequate to any requirement; but strike a hemlock knot, and the beautiful edge writhes and turnes this way and that way, in a double and twisted corrugation. Ah! the correct temper is lacking. But thrust the burnished steel into the fire and give the edge a proper temper, and it will walk straight through the gnarly oak, and the knotty hemlock, as a warm knife will pass through a roll of frozen butter. But the instrument is the same in both instances. No thing of an appreciable nature has been added to or taken from the steel. So it is with a man or woman. Correct temper gives efficiency to every word and action. Were it not for the uniform temper of an engineer, the Hoosac Mountains could never be tunneled, nor could the Niagara ever have been bridged. A boy without "grit," without "spunk," destitute of temper might grow up into a feminine imbecile, capable of feeding the chickens, and always requiring a guardian or superintendent.

No man or woman, boy or girl, ever inherited too much temper or grit. The great trouble has always been the controlling of it. A noble horse that has not sufficient temper to tear his harness and rend every rein, making kindling wood of the vehicle that he is drawing, when things about him become unstrung and out of gear, would be an animal of little value. A horse never possessed too much fire and temper. Wherever there is difficulty, it may be attributed to a lack of control of that temper by means of a correct education. So with children and so with adults. In every noble nature, whether animal or human, the Al wise Creator has implanted this wonderful power of resistance, thus rendering each possessor of it efficient—enabling him to battle successfully with the asperities and obstacles of life. A young man or boy, in these perverse days of seduction, intrigue and corruption, needs the grit of emery and unflinching firmness of the diamond to enable him to meet with unruffled temper the persuasive incentives to dishonesty, crime, and popular corruption. The temper must be controlled and educated in childhood, in boyhood, through the critical period of youth, up through the years of ripe manhood, and down to hoary age. Temper, firmness, decision, pluck, grit or spunk, by whatever euphonic appellation we may be pleased to name the qualities of a noble manhood. Without such a granitic foundation, the entire superstructure of character will resemble the soft and yielding edge of the tool destitute of temper. Without this persistent quality, everything would be unreliable and as unstable as water on an inclined surface. But this faculty must be controled.

The death of Louis Brant, in Lockridge Township, Jefferson county, Iowa, on Monday evening, occurred in a singular manner. He was at a revival meeting, and arose to address the people. He spoke with great earnestness on the subject of religion, and saying, "I have a wife and two children in heaven, and am going to meet them," he fell to the floor, and, when he was raised, he had gone "to meet them." Mr. Brant was 80 years of age.

....Any active person, male or female desiring an agency to canvass, would do well to enclose stamp for return postage, and send for terms to Agents. Address Marietta News Co., Marietta, O. feb16w2; 132.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed, Book for the Million—Marriage Guide—in another column. It should be read by all.

....Hazard & Casewell's Cod Liver Oil is the best. oct27w1y

....The Best Tonic—Casewell & Co.'s Ferro-Phosphated Elixer of Callisaya. oct27w1y

Dr. Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu.—Doctor, I have a terrible cough, and my children are all down sick with coughs, sore throats and colds. What shall we do? Take "Dr. Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu, or Honey Syrup," and apply "Dr. Trask's Magnetic Ointment" to the throat and chest, warm. These are excellent family medicines. Full directions are on the bottles. You can get both medicines at any drug store for sixty cents.

Remittent Fevers. The Way to Escape Them.—A dose of Plantation Bitters, taken night and morning, will enable the system to *repel* the deleterious influence of these fruitful sources of epidemic disease. It is in evidence that in many instances where the greater portion of the population of an entire settlement have been prostrated by bilious remittent fevers, the few who have had sufficient forecast to take the Bitters as a *preventative*, have escaped the scourge. As a remedy after an attack has actually commenced, this celebrated tonic and anti bilious elixir is invariably effectious. In such cases, if taken when the fever is off, it will soon control the paroxysms, and when the patient is convalescent, it will restore the appetite and recruit the strength more rapidly than any other stomachic and invigorant in use.

Sea Moss Farine from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, &c., &c. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

feb15w1t&eod1w

Medical knowledge for everybody, 250,000 *copies sold in two years.*

A Book for every Man.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, OR SELF-PRESERVATION. A Medical Treatise on the Cause and Cure of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline in Man, Nervous and Physical Debility, Hypochondria, and all other diseases arising from the Errors of Youth, or the Indiscretions or Excesses of mature years. This is indeed a book for every man. Price only $1.00. 285 pages, bound in cloth.

A Book for every Woman,

Entitled SEXUAL PHYSIOLOGY OF WOMAN, AND HER DISEASES; or, Woman Treated Physiologically and Pathologically, from Infancy to Old Age, with elegant Illustrative Engravings. 350 pages, bound in beautiful French cloth. Price $2.00.

A Book for Everybody.

A new book, treating exclusively of NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASES. 150 pp. cloth. Price $1.00, or SENT FREE on receipt of $3 for the other two books, postage paid.

Address the Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, or Dr. W. H. Parker, who is the Business Agent and Medical Assistant of the author.

N. B.—The author of the above named books, or Dr. Parker, may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill, secrecy and experience. dec15w6mos-65

To Correspondents.

In answer to numerous inquiries we will say that persons who want publications from our clubbing list, can have their subscriptions for those publications and for the Blade commence at different dates if they wish. For instance, your subscription for the Blade does not expire until, say, April, 1871, and you want Harper's Magazine (or any other magazine or paper named in our list) to commence with January or February (or any other time) send us the amount of the two subscriptions and you will be credited for the Blade one year from the time your subscription expires, and your magazine or paper will commence with any date you name. Please remember, also, that we do not receive subscriptions at those clubbing rates *for less than one year*, for either the Blade or any other publication named in our list. We are thus explicit in these matters, because we are constantly receiving letters of inquiry on the points above explained.

Enterprise.—The Department of Agriculture at Washington has been collecting statistics concerning the price of labor in different parts of the United States, and if you will write to Hon. Horace Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., he will no doubt send you a copy of his report on the subject.

Inventor, Hobart, N. Y.—A great number of experiments with locomotives to run on common roads have been made in England and some in this country, and important improvements have been made in them the last four or five years.—We have a good deal of faith in their ultimate success. We saw a statement recently, that there are more than five hundred of the road locomotives manufactured by Aveeling & Porter, Rochester, England now in use, and that they give good satisfaction. It is said they will draw from ten to sixty tons—according to the condition of the road—and will travel up inclines of one foot in eight. We hope some time to drive our own steam "Dexter," with as much ease and safety as Bonner handles his favorite horse of that name, and at a speed that will as much surpass his as the Blade surpasses the *Ledger* as a family newspaper.

Henry B. Kohr, Clark's Prairie, Ind., writes as follows:—

"I have been a constant reader of the Blade for three years, and the longer I read it the better I like it. There are many fine features about the paper, but I think the Correspondent's Column worth in one issue the price of a year's subscription. I have been asked the question frequently, 'Are the answers to the numerous correspondents, the editor's writings?' 'Are they genuine?' I have answered, and answer again, that they *are genuine*. Am I correct? I consider the Blade a first-class family paper, equal to any in the country. I also think the Correspondent's Column a most instructive department, and one that abounds in important information. Many of your readers—myself with others—have received information of highly important facts—scientific, political and religious—through the Blade's answers to correspondents that could not have been ascertained otherwise, without much time spent in diligent searching.—We have a growing and enterprising country village, with good society, and I am glad to say there are quite a number of Blade's received and read here, and I know the columns already mentioned are very interesting to all. I have a question to ask the Blade, one which has been asked me and I am not able to answer: Is the "Aurora Borealis" or Northern Lights seen by the people of our latitude visible to the inhabitants of Europe and Asia living in the same latitude? Could not the Blade have an Educational Column? One devoted to the interest of teachers?"

We thank our correspondent for his complimentary letter, and hope always to merit not only *his* good opinion, but that of every one of our hundreds of thousands of readers. In answer to his questions we will say: 1st, That the answers to correspondents are regularly prepared by one of the Editors of the Blade. 2d, That the letters here answered are all genuine. It would be a comparatively easy matter to write up a fictitious department of answers to correspondents; that is, put imaginary questions in the mouths of imaginary correspondents, and then answer them, but we have no time, even if we had the disposition to do this, for the letters actually received asking information through this department occupy all the time and space we can devote to it. For example, we have lying on our desk before us at this moment, three hundred and ninety-seven letters to be answered in this department! We have this in our favor, however, that in some cases, one answer will do for half a dozen, and sometimes more, different correspondents, who have inquired about the same matter. We have no disposition to leave these *actual* questions from our friends unanswered and trump up *fictitious* ones which we might answer without much difficulty. 3d, Auroras are often seen by the people of both hemispheres at the same time, but not always. The grand display of Aug. 28, 1859, was visible from California to Russia, and from Jamaica northward to an unknown distance in British America; that of Sept. 2d, of the same year, was seen in the Sandwich Islands throughout North America and Europe, and in those parts of Northern Asia where the sky was clear. And there were auroras at the same time in South America and Australia. The auroral displays of last autumn appear to have been of almost equal extent.—4th, we publish a great deal of matter on educational topics in our department of general miscellany, but do not think it would be desirable to introduce a separate department of that character.

G. Snyder, sends us (without his P. O. address) a piece of a Blade of Jan. 19th, accidentally sent him, printed only on one side. We would send him a perfect copy if he had given us his P. O., but as he didn't, we'll get even with him by answering all of his questions, except the first and last, which can't be answered. They are as follows:

"1. Does wheat ever turn to chess and chess or cheat to timothy? If so, please explain the philosophy through the columns of the Blade.

2. To what system of faith and worship did Geo. Washington and Abraham Lincoln adhere?

3. What is Grant's religion?

4. Who was Fingal.

5. Who is the author of the best work on the true mode of baptism?"

1. There have been innumerable essays written on this question, but it remains unsettled still.

2. Geo. Washington was an Episcopalian. Abraham Lincoln was not a member of any church, but attended very regularly some place of worship, generally Presbyterian or Methodist.

3. President Grant does not belong to any church. He has pews in several in Washington, but, we regret to say, don't occupy them as often as he ought.

4. Fingal was an ancient Celtic chieftain, by many supposed to have been entirely fabulous. According to tradition, and what has been pieced outby poetical imagination, it appears that Fingal, at the time of the Romans, was an independent chief of great distinction, and a prince of Movern, who opposed the Roman arms with such success as to be able to dictate terms of settlement. What King Arthur was to the southern Britons, a few centuries later, Fingal appears to have been to the northern inhabitants of the island—a demi-god of a warrior and a statesman.

5. The name of the writers on baptism is legion, and if we were to say any one was "the best," the admirers of *all* the rest would differ from us, and we should have an interminable controversy on our hands—which, with these three hundred and ninety-seven letters to answer, we don't want.

L. F. L., Tedona, Ill.—An Emerson's binder 9¾ by 13¼ inches, which we think is about the size you want, will cost you, sent by mail or express prepaid, $1.00, $1.20 or $1.40 according to style.—You can get them of H. N. F. Lewis, 118 Madison St., Chicago. One large enough to bind the Weekly Blade costs from $2.00 to $2.75.

O. Thompson, Coloma, Wis.—There were probably local reasons for the "dogs" and other eccentricities in the boundary lines you inquire about, but what they were would be very difficult—perhaps impossible—now to ascertain.

Climax.—The young lady's parents are doing a great wrong in using their influence to induce her to marry a man who drinks to excess, and the more so as she assures them she does not love him. As to what *you* should do, is difficult for us to say, knowing so little of the circumstances connected with the case. If you pursue the even tenor of your way, leaving her such attentions as you can without increasing her parents' opposition to you and thus adding to *her* troubles, it is likely the difficulties will disappear of themselves after a while. A little patient waiting on both sides is nearly always the best remedy for such troubles.

Mason, Fostersville, Mich., asks: "How is it that a telegraph wire as a conductor of electricity does not attract the lightning, when it evidently does carry it into the office, causing a smash?"—Every telegraph office has a wire running into the earth, by which the electricity that is attracted by the wires running into the office, is carried quietly into the earth without "causing a smash"—just as a good lightning rod conducts the electricity from a passing cloud without an explosion.

Soldier, Stony Fork, Tioga county, Pa.—Drafted men and their substitutes, who were drafted for three years between the 3d of March, 1864, and the 5th of September, 1864, were paid $100 bounty. None who were drafted at any other time are entitled to bounty.

James B. Bimson, Victor, Ind., writes:—"I enlisted May 21st, 1861; served 3 years within a few months; received $100; re-enlisted for 3 years or during the war; was discharged and received $100 bounty again. Am I entitled to any more or not do you think? Pardon me for troubling you, but I see you are really the soldiers' friend and take pleasure in answering their questions; please answer this and oblige."—This soldier has most likely received all the bounty to which he is entitled, though his statement is so indefinite, (neither dates of enlistments or discharges being given) that we can only guess at it. In order to answer such inquiries positively, it is necessary to know dates of enlistment and discharge, cause of discharge and amount of bounty received. When these facts are correctly stated, definite answers can always be given.

C. R., Oxford, Pa., writes as follows:—"As you are supposed to know everything, please tell me if a soldier who served through all the late war, who went in as a private, hearty and strong, and was honorably discharged as captain, with limbs perfect, but permanently disabled from hard labor, by having his shoulder bones crushed by the fall of his horse while serving as a private or non-commissioned officer, is entitled to a pension, or is it too late to apply?"—You are entitled to a pension, and it is not too late to apply. But if you had applied within five years after the date of your discharge, the pension would have commenced from the date of discharge, whereas it will now commence from the date that last proof may be filed in the Pension Office. We can recommend T. W. Tallmadge, Columbus, Ohio, as a reliable man to secure your pension.

F. A. Heisley, Riddles X Roads, Pa., asks: "In your answers to correspondents would you inform me where I could get Mahan's Advance Guerd and Outpost, and Mahan's Civil Engineering and Field Fortifications, and U. S. tactics for Field, Garrison, Infantry and Cavalry? If a person is well acquainted with military tactics, is there any chance of getting an office in the Regular army?"—If your nearest bookseller will not get you the text books above named, you can get them by addressing Harper & Brothers, New York City. An appointment to office in the regular army is pretty difficult to get; and you will need a good deal of influence with "the powers that be" to secure one.

E. C., Fairfield, Mich., writes as follows: "As you are so good as to answer puzzling questions which are generally so interesting to the readers of the Blade, and, as there is no lawyer near, I venture to ask one. I hold a note of $1,000, nearly due, which reads, "We jointly and severally promise to pay," &c., and signed by the firm of B. & S., and by C. B. as security. The firm are strangers to me and probably not responsible, but the security I know to be good. Now, when the note comes due, what steps are necessary to be taken to make it a sure thing? An answer in your correspondent's column will very much oblige an old subscriber of the Blade."

The words "jointly and severally" being used, all the signers of the note are equally responsible, and it is not necessary to have it protested when due in order to hold the party who signs as security. Still, if there is any doubt about the solvency of the parties, you had better put it into the hands of a reliable lawyer, so that everything necessary will be done to make the matter entirely safe.

J. R. S., Layman, Ohio, writes:—"I have been a reader of your paper for the last two years, and have always taken a great interest in your answers to correspondents. I would like to have you answer me through the same medium. I am a young man twenty years of age; I have always had a desire to become a Railroad Engineer. Could you inform me what course I would have to pursue in order to learn to be such."—If you mean a Civil Engineer you must go through with the regular studies necessary to qualify you for the profession. If you mean a mechanical Engineer, get a situation in a Railroad machine shop and then *work up* to the place. We have also known first rate Engineers who started as firemen and learned the business in that way.

Enquirer, (no address) asks:—"Why is the Court of the British sovereigns called the Court of St. James?"—It is so called from the palace of St. James, built by Henry VIII, 1530-6, and which has been the official town residence of the English sovereigns since 1698.

The same correspondent asks: "What is the scientific name of keel?"—It is solid red oche—a native earthy mixture of silica and alumina, colored by oxide of iron, with occasionally a little calcareous matter and magnesia. It varies in color from a pale sandy yellow to a brownish red. The latter is called red chalk or keel.

This correspondent also asks:—"What was the origin of the Christmas tree?"—The common custom of decking houses and churches at Christmas with evergreens, is derived from ancient Druid practices. It was an old belief that sylvan spirits might flock to the evergreens and remain unnipped by the frost until a milder season. The holly, ivy, rosemary, bays, laurel and mistletoe furnished the favorite trimmings, which were not removed till Candlemas. Chaplets of these were also worn about the head, a practice to which the phrases to "kiss under the rose," and to "whisper under the mistletoe," are allusions. In old Church calendars Christmas eve is marked; *Templa exornantur* (adorn the temples.) Holly and ivy still remain in England the most esteemed evergreens, though at the Universities the windows of the college chapels are decked with laurel. In this country instead of the decorations of private residences, an evergreen Christmas tree laden with presents for all members of the household, has come to be the favorite custom.

A. Williams, Milford.—You can get the book you want by addressing Lee & Shepard, Boston.

Student, Clinton, Wisconsin, asks:—"Please inform me through your interesting answers to correspondents, what is the elevation of Wisconsin above the level of the sea?"—It is from 600 to 1500 feet, though some of the highest lands along the sources of the tributaries of Lake Superior, near the Montreal River, are from 1700 to 1800 feet above the sea level, gradually diminishing westward to about 1100 at the west line of the State.

R. Nightingale, Byron, Wisconsin.—We don't know the officers of the Association you inquire about, and therefore can not vouch for their reliability.

An Interested Reader, Stewartsville, asks: "Does the law allowing soldiers to homestead 160 acres on railroads, include regular soldiers who fought through the war? I think not, but there are others who think differently. And it does seem unjust that thousands of patriotic men should be debarred of all chance of these benefits, by the fact of being already enlisted, when the war broke out."—The law applies to every private soldier and officer who served in the army of the United States during the rebellion, for ninety days, and remained loyal to the government, and to every seaman, marine, and officer, or other person, who served in the Navy of the United States, or Marine in the Corps, or Revenue Marine, during the rebellion, for ninety days, and remained loyal to the government. It would be very unjust to exclude members of the regular army or navy, and we are pleased to assure our correspondent that they are *not* excluded.

M. J., Pennsylvania—Whether your tax titles are good for anything or not, depends altogether upon the laws of Missouri. They are always regarded with suspicion by purchasers, and where one occurs in the chain of title to a piece of real estate, the title is considered weak. But if there is any law in Missouri which prevents the county from making you a deed, it (the county) is liable to you for the amount you have invested, with interest. You had better get some good lawyer in that State to attend to the business for you. Your friend seems to have got things somewhat mixed.

Aug. Anacker, Santa Fe, Ind., asks: "How much will it cost me and my family, consisting of a wife and three small children, to go from Peru, Ind., to Lone Tree, Nebraska?" It would cost you about seventy-five dollars.

Blanch Dewbury, Green Spring, Wis., asks: "What causes thunder?"—It is caused by the rush of the electrical fluid through the air.

Daisy same asks: "What is love?"—We hope Daisy will live long enough to find out.

S. S., New Lexington, O., C. H. C., Washington, Ill., G. W. Stiles, Salamanca, and G. B. Gertner, Lancaster, Ind., all ask a question which has been repeatedly answered in this department of the Blade, but for their benefit, as well as that of our host of new subscribers, we will again state that soldiers enlisting for three years, after the 22d day of July, 1861, and before the 23d day of September, 1863, (the date on which the large bounties commenced,) and discharged on account of sickness before two years service, *are entitled to no bounty whatever under existing laws.*

Dave Clerk, Pennsylvania, states his case as follows:—"I am in a quandary and wish you would please help me out. I have formed an intention of going West the ensuing spring, but have not the funds or the capacity for starting business in my own name when there. Now would you advise me to finish my studies and accumulate more funds before going West, or do you think there are as good chances there as here, for accomplishing that purpose? Please give me an answer in your column to correspondents, and I will abide by your decision."—If you have a situation now in which you can accumulate something, and at the same time acquire additional knowledge of the business you expect to follow, better stay where you are until you do this. You will find ready money a very good thing to have about you, even in the West.

A. C. Colton, Olean, N. Y.—Address C. C. Miller, Toledo, Ohio.

"Yank," Stonington, Ill.—No you cannot take a homestead as a citizen and 160 acres as a soldier besides. No person is entitled to more than one homestead. On government lands along the lines of land-grant railroads soldiers get twice as much as others do.

J. K. S., Prairie Creek, Ind.—Your puzzle is a very ingenious one, but it is not new. It has been floating around among the newspapers for several years. It can be solved, but we have not the time to study it out.

C. E., Fountain, Colorado.—We think the new bill concerning soldiers' homesteads (a synopsis of which we gave several weeks ago) is likely to pass. A squatter on unsurveyed land can not hold his claim without living on it.

Hanar, Youngsville, Pa.—We have never seen the printing press you inquire about, but are told that it will do fair work. But with that as with every other press, the quality of the work depends greatly on the workman.

"A Live Boy," Moore's Prairie, Ill.—Your plan for the construction of a water power to run a mill looks feasible, but before spending any money on it you would better get the opinion of a practical millwright. Concerning the other matters, address the *Scientific American*, New York city.

A Returned Soldier, Fern Valley, Iowa.—The new soldier's homestead bill now before Congress will give those who have taken eighty acre homesteads the privilege of making it one hundred and sixty.

C. W., Crestline, Ohio, asks:—What are meteors, or shooting stars, supposed to be? Where can I get a good work on astronomy?"—The term meteor includes shooting stars, fire balls and falling stones or aerolites. Various opinions have been expressed about their origin. Prof. Olmstead thinks the shooting stars are emanations from a nebulous body which revolves around the sun in an elliptical orbit, which meets the orbit of the earth at the times of the greatest annual exhibitions. Their nebular character is inferred from the fact that none of the meteors, though they fall toward the earth with prodigious velocity ever reach it in a solid state, all being dissipated in the atmosphere, and no material substance found to indicate their nature. As to the aerolites or stones that frequently fall to the earth, generally accompanied by a brilliant light and a roaring or hissing noise, we believe the theory of Chladin, the German philosopher, is now most generally accepted. It is that they are small planets, or fragments of planets moving through space, which on entering our atmosphere lose their velocity and fall to the earth. Another theory is that they are projected from the volcanoes of the moon with such force as to bring them within the sphere of the earth's attraction.

Republican, Manito, Ill., writes:—"The Germans in this vicinity claim that while our Government claims to be neutral in the present struggle in Europe, it has been furnishing the French arms and munitions of war in general, and in so doing, have assisted the French. The most of them are, or have been Republicans, but they bitterly denounce the present administration for the part they have taken, and I judge they will not support that party any longer. Not having seen anything in the Blade in reference to the matter, I rather questioned their authority for their alleged grievances, but they cited me to the Chicago *Journal* and sundry other papers, and now I appeal to you for information on the subject."—Your German friends are very much mistaken. This *government* has maintained a strict neutrality between the two contending powers, but there has been no suspension of commercial relations between the United States and either Prussia or France, and *individuals* in this country have traded with individuals in those, just as before the war, and the government has not interfered, and has no right to do so. If A. T. Stewart, for instance, or any other heavy importer, wants to buy any goods of a French or German merchant, or, if a French or German merchant wants to buy anything of Stewart, or any other American, it is not the province of the government to step in and forbid it. And thus it has happened that there has been a good deal of traffic going on between our country and the belligerents, notwithstanding the war, and no doubt a good deal of it has been in munitions of war. But your German friends have no right to complain, for their countrymen have had the best of this trade all the time.

"Company K," Moore's Hill, Ind.—If you served four years and eight months in the army, you will have to occupy your homestead only four months to secure your final patent—that is, if the new law shall pass.

Subscriber, Arcola, Ill.—Address Jay Cooke & Co., No. 114 South Third street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Reader, Cedar Falls, Iowa—We think the Pennsylvania Abolition Society, founded in 1775, was the first anti-slavery society organized in the country. Its first President was Benjamin Franklin and its first secretary Benjamin Rush. In 1790 it sent a memorial to Congress, bearing the official signature of "Benjamin Franklin, President," asking that body to "devise means to remove the inconsistency of slavery from the American people," and to "step to the very verge of its power for discouraging every species of traffic in the persons of our fellow men."

A number of letters are left over to be answered next week.

☞ A profuse and many times excessively offensive discharge from the nose, with stopping up" of the nose at times, impairment of the sense of smell and taste, watering or weak eyes, impaired hearing, irregular appetite, occasional nausea, pressure and pain over the eyes, and at times in the back of the head, occasional chilly sensations, cold feet, and a feeling of lassitude and debility are symptoms which are common to Catarrh, yet all of them are not present in every case. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures Catarrh in its worst forms and stages. It is pleasant to use, and contains no poisonous or caustic drugs. Sent by mail on receipt of sixty cents. Address R. V. Pierce, 133 Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y. Sold by druggists.

London, Feb. 9.—Thiers is elected to the Assembly by an overwhelming majority. His success exceeds all expectations.

Although the report of the terms demanded by the Prussians as conditions of peace are destitute of authority, there is good reason to believe that the following conditions are correct as reported:

The cession of Alsace and sixty German square miles of Loraine, which consists of 437 square miles. The part of Lorraine to be ceded includes Metz. The contribution of one and one-half millions of francs for war expenses, thirty millions of francs for captured ships, and forty million of francs for Germen workmen, clerks, and small industrials expelled from France, and a certain rent of a few millions, on a limited time, for crippled and maimed Germans and the orphans caused by the war.

The Markets.

TOLEDO PRODUCE MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE
Tuesday Morning, Feb. 14, 1871.

Flour—There has been very little animation in the market for Flour since our last and the volume of trade small. There is greater firmness, superinduced by the upward tendency in Wheat and stronger feeling, and the range of prices is a trifle wider. We quote Fine $4@4 50; Superfine $4.25@4.75; extra $5 50@6; XX and Fancy, $6 50@8.

Wheat—A fair degree of activity has characterized the wheat market during the past week at 2@3c advance. There has been an active demand for March options and trading of this character was unusually large. The market, notwithstanding the liberal movement of the grain, appears to be strong with some tendency toward higher prices. This remark applies to all the leading grades except White Wabash, which has been almost entirely neglected. At the close yesterday prices of most grades were a shade below the highest point touched during the week. Closing quotations were: Amber 138½c spot and 141c seller March; No. 1 White Michigan, held at 153c; No 1 Red 140½c; No. 2 Red 137c; No. 3 Red 131c. Quotations of White Wabash Wheat are nominal.

Corn—During the greater portion of the past week the market for this grain has ruled rather active; and at times has exhibited considerable strength. Prices are 1½@2c higher than one week since. There is as yet very little speculative demand for Corn, and sales on that account have been meagre for this season of the year. Yesterday an effort was made to advance prices ½c, but it failed as regarded High-mixed; Low-mixed sold at that improvement. We quote High-mixed, 58½c; Low-mixed, 67c; Michigan, 58c; Yellow, 59@59½c.

Oats—The market for this grain has ruled moderately active for a week past, but the volume of trade has not been large. Buyers have evinced a marked preference for Michigan Oats, and transactions in that grade have been quite few. At present the market is quiet and strong at about 2c advance, at 52c for No. 1; 50½c for No 2 and 51½c for Michigan.

Rye—Prices of this grain are nominally higher, but there is no change in the condition of the market. We have heard of only one sale during the week, and that a small car of No. 2 at 97c, which would indicate 100@102c as the price of No. 1. Very little offering, not sufficient to meet the demand.

Clover Seed—This article continues in good request, but at lower prices. About 70,000 bushels have been sold since the season opened, a larger quantity than ever before changed hands in this market in a single season. Yesterday the market was fairly active at 10c decline on the week, at $6 35.

Dressed Hogs—The inquiry has been very moderate and has come principally from packers. As high as $9 per cwt. has been paid since our last, but at present $8.75 is an outside figure.

Mess Pork—The market is quiet and firm at last week's quotations, $22.50@$23 for heavy city packed mess.

Lard—The firmness noticed a week ago continues, with only a moderate business. There is no change in prices which are: 13c for city kettle rendered; 12½c for steam: country lard 11½@12c.

Butter—The market is dull and somewhat heavy; there have been large offerings, but trading has been quite limited. We quote Fresh Roll at 20@25c; fair Roll 15 to 20c; and common at 12@15c.

Eggs—The market is dull and heavy, and prices are lower. Fresh are quoted at 20@22c, and limed are very slow of sale at 15c.

Poultry—In fair supply, and the market is quiet and a shade lower at 14@15c for Turkeys, dressed, and 12@12½c for Chickens.

Fruits—Quiet and steady with only a limited demand; Green Apples, $3 50@3 75 per bbl; dried Apples, 6½@7c per lb; dried Peaches, (peeled) 17@20c.

Beans—White Beans have been in active request for a week past, and large quantities have sold at $1 40@1 50, the outside for prime navy.

Feathers—The market is dull and unchanged; 90@$1 for prime.

New York Produce Market.

New York, Feb. 13, 1870

Cotton steady; middling uplands, 15½c. Flour—receipts 9,000 of superfine western and state, at $6 25@6 40; common to good extra, $6 75@7 00; good to choice $7 00@7 35; white western extra, $7 35@7 85; Ohio, $6 95@7 60; St. Louis, $7 00@$8 75. Rye Flour $4 75@6 35. Whiskey steady at 93½c. Wheat dull and nominal; receipts, 19,000 bush new spring at 153½@157c; red and amber, 158@161c; white Michigan 172c. Rye, Barley and Malt unchanged. Corn scarce and firm; receipts 22,000 bu; mixed weste n 85@85½c; yellow 88@89c. Oats active and higher; Western and Ohio, 66@69c. Hay $1 20@1 30 for shipping, $1 25@$1 40 at retail. Coffee firm: Rio, 13½@16½c. Sugar firm; Cuba, 9½@9¾c. Molasses—New Orleans, 58@65c. Rice 7¼@8¾c. Petroleum—crude 15c; refined 25½c. Total stock of grain in warehouse—Wheat 2,200,000 bu; corn, 311,000 bu; oats 1,410,000 bu; rye 148,000 bu; barley 482,000 bu; malt 215,000 bu; peas 9,000 bu. Provisions—Mess pork, new $22 87@23; old $22@22 25; prime $19 50@20, prime mess new $22 50@23; seller March two, three and six months $22 75. Beef steady; plain mess 10@15c; extra 15@17½c; hams 30@31c. Tierce beef, prime mess 26@28c; India mess 30@31c. Cut meats firm; hams 14@15c; shoulders 9@10c. Middles firmer; Cumberland 11½c; western long clear 11½c; short clear 12¼c. Lard active; prime mess 12¾@13¼c; kettle dried 13½c; March 13¾c. Butter steady at 15@25c for western and 24@40c for State. Cheese dull at 12@16c.

LATEST.

Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat; Red and Amber, 158@160c. Prime mess tierce beef, $26@28 50. Lard, 13¼@13¾c. Eggs steady; fresh, 28@29c; limed, 15@24c; others unchanged.

Government Stock Market.

New York, Feb. 13.

6s of '81	114¾	20s of '67	110¾
20s of '62 reg	112	20s of '68	110¾
20s of '64	111¾	10-40s	110¾
20s of '65	111¾	10-40s, currency	112¾
20s of '65 new	110¾	Gold	111¾

Cincinnati Market.

February 13, 1871.

Flour in fair demand and prices have advanced; family $6 25@6 50. Wheat in fair demand and prices advanced; red 133@135c. Corn in fair demand and prices advanced; car 56@57c. Rye quiet at 100@105c. Oats in fair demand and prices advanced; No 2 50@52c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries and oils unchanged. E